THE EXAMINER.

The Ballot.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

If I might give a short hint to an impartial writer, it would be to tell him his fate. If he resolves to venture upon the dangerous precipice of telling unbiassed truth, let him proclaim war with mankind *à la mode le pape de Pole*—neither to give nor to take quarter. If he tells the crimes of great men, they fall upon him with the iron hands of the law; if he tell. their virtues, when they have any, then the mob attacks him with slanders But if he regards truth, let him expect martyrdom on both sides, and then he may go on fearless; and this is the course I take myself.—De Foe.

THE BLACK WHITE VOTE.

When guineas sold for seven-and-twenty shillings, the House of Commons, to maintain the credit of the paper currency, voted the one pound note and shilling equal in value to a guinea. Since that memorable resolution, which was not found to enhance the pound note the smallest fraction of a stiver, there has been nothing comparable to the resolution carried on Monday night—

"That the expressions (of Mr O'Connell) containing charges of foul perjury against members of that house in the discharge of their official duties were a false and scandalous imputation on this house and its character."

That this resolution will do as much to raise the character of the House of Commons for the observance of oaths in Election Committees, as the before quoted resolution touching the pound note and shilling did to raise the value of paper money, no reasonable being can entertain a doubt. It is but another judgment of the same kind as the judgments of the Election Committees in question—without the oath.

Wonderful it is how much nicer is the moral sense of the ear than the moral conduct of the tongue; the tongue not scrupling to give utterance to decisions, the strict character of which the ear will not brook the mention of. That members of committees decide against their oaths is confessed; that they are partial is admitted, but then it is insisted that judicial partiality, in violation of the oath to decide impartially, is not wilful perjury in the Committees of the House of Commons, though it would be so everywhere else. We were especially amused at Lord Eastnor's explanation of the injustice of the charge—

"The charge was a most unjust one; it was not simply a charge against members of that house of *having allowed their political feelings to weigh with them* in the decision of doubtful or nicely-balanced points, *of having had a bias towards party—that would have been a different thing*—but this was a charge of wilful perjury; a charge that not only every gentleman, but every man endowed with honest feelings, must feel disgust and abhorrence for. He, for one, could not patiently remain under such a stigma; and he could safely say, that not only he himself had never rendered himself liable to such a charge, but that he had never witnessed it in others."

Lord Eastnor has never witnessed perjury, but he has seen this very curious circumstance, that in Election Committees, the majority of which are Reformers, the decision is always in favour of the Reformer; and that in Election Committees, the majority of which are Tories, the decision is always in favour of the Tory. It certainly may be that in this particular instance Justice presides over the ballot, and provides a majority for the better cause, but, if so, it is a perfectly unique dispensation and of marvellous uniformity.

It would be too much to assert that all the decisions of Election Committees are against oath. Some of the decisions must be fair, but the justice is in these instances a mere accident, for the decision follows the bias of the majority, and not the merits. Indeed it is felt that a good cause with a good majority is rather a waste of strength.

Still, odious and intolerable is the imputation of perjury; for "the name and not the deed confounds" honourable gentlemen. It is, as we have before said, a nicety of the ear, a refinement in the acoustics of morals.

There is a scene in Fielding's *Life of Jonathan Wild the Great* which is a sufficiently close parallel to the present exhibition in the House of Commons. The companions of Mr Wild, relaxing from the labours of robbing the public, are diverting themselves at play, when Mr Bagshot perceives that liberties have been taken with his pockets, and springs up, saying—

"I thought I had been among gentlemen and men of honour, but, d—n me, I find we have a pickpocket in company. The word rogue sounded in this word extremely alarmed those whose breast [illegible] particularly affected the gentleman at whom it was levelled, though it was not discovered to him. He likewise started from his chair, and, with a fierce countenance and accent, said—'Do you mean me? D—n your eyes, you are a rascal and a scoundrel.' Those words would have been immediately succeeded by blows, had not the company interposed, and with strong arm withheld the two antagonists from each other."

Most dreadful consequences, says the historian, would have ensued from this quarrel between persons so extremely jealous of their honour, if the chief of the gang, Mr Jonathan Wild, had not interposed, and put the point of honour in this light;—

"I have heard with infinite pleasure everything which the two gentlemen who spoke last have said with relation to honour, nor can any man possibly entertain a higher and nobler sense of that word, nor a greater esteem of its inestimable value, than myself. If we have no name to express it by in our cant dictionary, it were well to be wished we had. It is indeed the essential quality of a gentleman, and which no man who ever was great in the field, or on the road (as others express it), can possibly be without. But, alas! gentlemen, what pity is it, that a word of such sovereign use and virtue should have so uncertain and various an application, that scarce two people mean the same thing by it. Some few (or I am mistaken) include the idea of honesty in their honour. *And shall we then say, that no man who withholds from another what law, or justice perhaps, calls his own, or who greatly and boldly deprives him of such property, is a man of honour?* Heaven forbid I should say so in this, or, indeed, in any other, good company. Is honour truth? No. *It is not in the lie's going from us, but in its coming to us*, our honour is injured. In what then doth the word honour consist? Why, in itself alone. A man of honour is he that is called a man of honour; and, while he is so called, he so remains, and no longer. *Think not anything a man commits can forfeit his honour.* Let us see, then, how hath Mr Bagshot injured the gentleman's honour. Why, he hath called him a pickpocket; and that probably *by a severe construction*, and a long round-about way of reasoning may seem a little to derogate from his honour, *if considered in a very nice sense.* Admitting it, therefore, for argument's sake, to be some small imputation on his honour, let Mr Bagshot give him satisfaction; let him doubly and triply repair this oblique injury, by directly asserting that he believes he is a man of honour.'"

Now here we have in a nutshell, as it were, all the arguments that have governed the late vote of the House of Commons. "Shall we then say that "no Committee-man who withholds from another "(whether petitioner or sitting member petitioned "against) what law or justice perhaps calls his own, "or who greatly and boldly deprives him of such "right, is a man of honour?" Then how exactly is explained the indignation of the House of Commons at the imputation of perjury, on the principle that "it is not the lie's going from us, but in its coming to us, our honour is injured."

As for the doings in Committees, observe how heedlessly of them the House has voted Mr O'Connell's charges false and scandulous, the majority of Honourable Members agreeing with the great Wild, that "not anything a man commits can forfeit his honour."

And as to the breach of an oath, they feel, as our felonious authority says of men of honour, that a perjured man is he that is called a perjured man, and "while he is so called he so remains, and no longer." And therefore the honourable majority voted the accusation false, instead of the accused false.

The parallel seems to fail in the end, as Mr Wild prevails on Mr Bagshot to affirm the honour he had impugned, but, instead of Mr O'Connell, the majority of the House enacted the part of Bagshot, and voted itself innocent of the charges against its honour.

The mediation, in the manner and spirit, almost in the very words of Jonathan Wild, was acted to the life by Mr Whittle Harvey:—

"Up to the present time he (Mr Harvey) was ready to concede that gentlemen on the other side of the house had *not exhibited themselves as animated by the narrow views of party*, but had manifested that they felt deeply the blow which had been made *at their honour* in the speech in question. But let them recollect that *it was one thing to vindicate their honour, and another to indulge in vengeance.* At the present moment *honourable gentlemen opposite stood well. They ought to be abundantly satisfied with the vote of last night* (hear): *they stood well with their own feelings, and what must be still more acceptable, they stood well with the country:* but if they pressed the matter further, and imparted a personal character to that which at the present moment BORE THE HIGH IMPRESS OF PRINCIPLE, they would invite the consideration in the public mind whether they had not descended from the noble lord's purpose of *vindicating their honour*, which had been assailed, to attack a private individual whose political influence they felt and feared. He quite agreed in the observation that had been made, that if the honourable and learned gentleman did not feel, did not deeply feel, the resolution which the house had come to, he would be entirely indifferent to that other species of punishment which it was sought to award him."

The "high impress of principle" which the Tory vote of Monday night bears, has the high impress of a falsehood a vast deal more notorious than the sun at noon day. It is enough that Mr Daniel Whittle Harvey admires it. But Mr Harvey has now thrown off the mask, and joined the Tories in opinion upon one of the most dishonest proceedings to which that party was ever committed, though whimsically enough he opposed them with his vote. Now the Tories, we suspect, would rather have Mr Harvey's vote than his praise.

Let it not be supposed that because we condemn the hypocrisy of the Tories in their indignant speeches, and their vote, we altogether approve the language of Mr O'Connell. There is a homely old proverb that two blacks do not make a white, and the double fault of the Tories does not put Mr O'Connell quite right.

In the first place, Mr O'Connell's charge, though true, was not the whole truth; it was as partial as the conduct the partiality of which he so violently censures, there being about as much injustice in the Liberal as in the Tory Committees. Next, there was Mr O'Connell's usual mistake of supposing the foulest word the aptest and most forcible, thus letting himself down to the level of Bishop Philpotts. There are shades in all offences, but there are no corresponding shades in Mr O'Connell's vocabulary. He has to do with two regions far apart, a Pandemonium and a Paradise, the one filled with the blackest of demons and the other with the fairest of seraphs, and he uses no colours but those which enter into the complexion of an angel of a Morpeth, or a devil of a Lyndhurst.

In warring, however energetically, with vicious systems, it is wise and just to make some allowances for the creatures of them, and the evil customs which have grown out of them. Bad tribunals, bad laws, and the provocation to retaliate wrong for wrong in self-defence, beget habits neither to be defended on the one hand, nor on the other to be characterised by the foulest additions to the harshest term.

We wonder that no one has risen in the House to propose the instant repeal of that part of the Grenville Act which requires the members of committees to be sworn.*

Excellently observed Lord Melbourne, in the discussion in the House of Lords on the Catholic Members' oaths:—

"He had never approved of the Roman Catholic oath, though the right rev. prelate (the Bishop of Exeter) did; and *it was found at the end that all the securities of oaths were unavailing, embarrassing some, alarming others, evaded by those whose nice consciences felt them inapplicable, repugnant to most, and an insult to all.*"

In the great indignation of the House of Commons at Mr O'Connell's charges we see signs of coming reform of the tribunals denounced, for we remember that the corrupt old House became more and more tenacious of its character for purity of representation the nearer it approached the crisis of the Reform Bill, and in its latter days the declara- of a county member, that every one in that House notoriously paid for his seat in meal or in malt, was as indignantly denied and resented, as Mr O'Connell's impeachment of the Election Committees.

The reprimand of Mr O'Connell, followed instantly by his reassertion of the charge, crowns the farce of the whole proceeding. "It moves nevertheless," said Galileo, after his recantation of the heresy of the rotation of the earth; but Mr O'Connell repeats his proposition without the lip homage of any pretence of retractation. The House has thus after all only wasted three good nights, and charged itself with another resolution denying a notorious truth.

The refusal of the majority to deal out the same measure to other members who adopted the expressions of Mr O'Connell which they dealt out to Mr O'Connell, shows that they were actuated only by the party and personal spite which their new advocate, Mr Daniel Whittle Harvey, deemed them incapable of. It is odd that when bravados were so much the fashion, some member or members on the Liberal side did not rise and plead guilty to the soft impeachments so furiously resented by the Tories, for amongst the minority who vouched for the truth of Mr O'Connell's allegation, there must have been many conscious of the dereliction in dispute. But though many asserted that the disregard or violation of the oath was customary, no one was equal to the self-devotion of saying—"I confess myself to have shared in the offence."

* As due horror of the disregard of oaths is just now prevailing, it might not be amiss to consider the effect of the law requiring unanimity in the verdict of juries. How many be the differences in the judgments of jurors, sworn separately to decide, not according to the opinions of each other, but according to their consciences.

THE PENITENTIARY CASES.

Lord Lyndhurst has brought forth three children to shame the Government, and certainly no practised street impostor could make a more piteous exhibition of three children than his Lordship contrived to do. He made them under ten years of age, the youngest seven and a half; he put them in solitary confinement; he held them up to compassion, making dolls of their bed-clothes, and pressing them to their bosoms for ideal society—all very touching if true. He dressed up his dolls, and his story to a marvel, and it would have been very pitiable if the tale had been borne out by the facts.

The children were thrown at Lord Melbourne's head without notice, in the House of Lords, on Monday, but the next day the Premier was furnished with the facts, and showed that the children were about ten years of age, that they were very profligate children, who had been trained to thieving; that, in order to separate them from their parents, they had been sentenced to transportation [a most questionable power, we must observe by the way, to exceed the measure of the offence in the punishment, with the alleged view of reformation], though their corrupters, who sent them out to rob and who received the stolen goods, were sentenced to a less punishment; that the sentence of transportation had been commuted to three years in the Penitentiary for the purpose of reformation; that there had been separate, but not solitary confinement; that they took exercise regularly twice a day, half an hour each time, in company with the other prisoners of their ward; that they attended school together twice a week; that in addition to that schooling they received instructions in classes twice a week, once from the chaplain, and once from the schoolmaster; that they attended divine service in the chapel on Sunday, and that they were regularly visited and instructed during the week by benevolent Christian ladies, who spent much time with them.

This certainly seems to us a complete answer to the charge, for it is to be remembered by the most compassionate souls, that the society of a prison is not peculiarly eligible for young offenders, that the conversation of its inmates is not likely to improve their morals, and that there is no way of attempting their reformation without keeping them apart—for prisoners, like packed fruit, are spoiled by contact with each other.

But then, says Lord Lyndhurst, one of the children, upon entering the prison, asked for a doll, and can the punishment be proper for a child who asks for a doll? On the other hand, Lord Lyndhurst has to say whether children are to thieve with impunity, so long as they play with dolls, or would he have the Home Office supply dolls in case of demand? Let his Lordship bring forward his doll question and discuss it fairly, and show to what extent the desire of a doll should abrogate the operation of the criminal law. It is very shocking that children should begin picking pockets before they have left off playing with dolls, but we cannot see how the offence of picking pockets is expiated by the wish to play with a doll. Or, if it should be so, surely the doll should come into play before the threshold of the gaol, and it should be enough for the little prisoner in the dock of the Criminal Court to say to the learned Judge, "My Lord, I will thank you for a doll," upon which he should direct an acquittal. Adult pickpockets it is known practice their skill on a lay figure or great doll; and we should like to know to what degree Lord Lyndhurst would be affected, if a young Bill Soames, on entering Newgate, should beg the favour to be allowed to bring his doll with him, for the improvement of his peculiar studies.

Lord Lyndhurst's inference, that the making up of bed-clothes into dolls denoted a yearning for society, is pretty enough, but rather fanciful, and would his learned Lordship be as much touched by the figures chalked on prison walls by offenders more advanced in years.

The case of Miss Newman, we confess, does not appear so clear to us as that of the children.

Miss Newman's offence was of the very blackest dye—she placed certain property in the trunks or drawers of her fellow-lodgers, and charged the innocent people with the robbery.

Upon the unaccountable suggestion of the Judge her sentence was commuted from seven years' transportation to three years in the Penitentiary, where she pretended to be mad; the matron and Dr Monro were convinced that her madness was feigned, but the surgeon of the prison thought otherwise, and in consequence of his opinion, which, after this example, should be held in great distrust, she obtained her wish, and was sent to Bedlam as insane. In Bedlam it was soon ascertained that she was not mad, but she was not sent back to the Penitentiary till Thursday last, and why not, we should like to know—whose was the negligence or the misdemeanour?

THE MARYLEBONE ELECTION.

By the foul and unnatural coalition of the ultra-Radicals with the Tories, Mr Ewart, the stanch Radical candidate, has been defeated, and Lord Teignmouth has been returned.

The great number polled by Mr Ewart, more than were polled by Mr Hall, and the small majority by which he was beaten, show what would have been the result of the contest if Colonel Thompson had not lent himself as a cat's-paw to the Tory. He knew that he had not a chance of success, and his object, therefore, was solely to bring about the *triumph* of the Tories, for the gratification of his spleen against the opposite party. He felt himself equal only to the easiest of undertakings—he could do mischief, though he could do nothing else, and that miserable exploit is his. He has served Lord Teignmouth in a most unenviable capacity, and submitted to hold the door for the Tory. This is the first metropolitan seat which has been betrayed to an undisguised enemy of Reform.

In this example must be marked by the country the wide chasm that now separates the main body of the Radicals from the extreme section, which has for the last two years been playing the game of the Tories, though angrily denying the fact when reproached with it, but which is now openly in league with the enemy. Let it also be noted, in the thousands for Mr Ewart to the hundreds for Colonel Thompson, how few the Ultras are compared with the steady and moderate Radicals. For the Radicals any longer to hold any terms with these men is impossible; they must be repudiated, flung off, and left to the base uses of the Tories. Weak in numbers, weak in influence, and, with two or three exceptions of no very great mark, weak in intellect, and only procuring public attention by their extravagances, so long as they hang on the Radical flank they do but affect it with the discredit of their excesses, while they wound it by their malignant side-blows. Let them betake themselves at once to the rear of the Tory camp. On the motion against Lord Glenelg we shall see the precise number of them, and we shall be surprised if they reach the half dozen.

The Tories will boast of their success in Marylebone as a victory of their party; but it is a notorious fact that besides the votes diverted from Mr Ewart to Col. Thompson, the ultra-Radicals, after the first two or three hours, voted for Lord Teignmouth.

Throughout the Marylebone contest the conduct of Col. Thompson has been that of a violent old woman—an enraged beldame. He seems to have been actuated throughout by pique and to have thought of nothing but the gratification of some miserable little resentments. As he avowed on the day of nomination, "he thought he ought not to "have been treated as he had been, that reasons "should have been given why he should yield to "another after having come forward first for Mary-"lebone."

We cannot reproach the Colonel with having lost sight of his cause, for he has ceased to have a cause, and in place of it has a frenzied rant against the Poor Laws and the Government. Upon the Ballot and Short Parliaments he cries nought, nought, and makes his only aim the downfall and punishment of Ministers. We copy from the *Chronicle* an account of his ravings:—

"He imagines, poor gentleman! that all constitutional bulwarks have been swept away, and that the people 'stand only in a fearful waiting for the time when it shall please the combined Whig and Tory Lords to let loose the army upon you, with all the atrocities that have been taught in Canada.' In another passage he raves thus—'If you call yourselves Radicals, be aware that the gallows is called for you by name.' He talks in the same pitiable strain of bringing Ministers to justice, of driving 'the present butchers from the hatchet;' he raves of 'all evil and dangerous things gathering about us,' of 'men of blood close upon us.'

"He says, 'I declare to you my full conviction, that if at this moment any of the accidents to which humanity is liable were to remove the present occupant of the throne, it would be by the mere will and pleasure of the successor if he did not march, without the chance of effectual resistance, to the abrogation of everything that has been gained by the people of England in constitutional freedom since the day that Hampden resisted ship-money.' And because Colonel Thompson is of opinion that in the deplorable event of the King of Hanover's succession to the throne of England our liberties would be in jeopardy, he proposes, as 'the first step towards safety, to get the present Ministers out of office,' and of course to get the Tory friends of the King of Hanover into office, by way of guarding against their attacks on our liberty in the event of his succession.

"Amongst other rare news the Colonel tells the working men of Hull that the ballot and short Parliaments are bygone questions—'discussions of another era, of another state of politics and of society.' This curious information does not, that we are aware of, appear in any of Colonel Thompson's addresses to the excellent Reformers of Marylebone; and it is remarkable that amongst his pretensions to their representation in Parliament he has not numbered his formal adieus to the ballot and short Parliaments, the ballot being the question in which they are most deeply and urgently interested."

It is remarkable, indeed, that in his addresses to the Marylebone electors, the ingenuous Colonel did not think proper to put them fully in possession of his views, and so acquaint them that in him they would have a representative deeming Ballot and Short Parliaments discussions of another era, of another state of politics and of society, and the one thing needful the downfall of the present Ministry, and, of course, the reinstatement of the Tories in office, towards which blessed consummation he has contrived to effect the return of a Tory in place of a better Radical than himself—we say a better Radical than himself, because Mr Ewart has not like him abandoned the questions of Ballot and Short Parliaments.

The Colonel to the last blustered of Radicalism, but how did he show his attachment to it? Why, by referring with glee to the minority in which Ministers were placed in resisting the Tory resolution denying the injustice of Election Committees. In his advertisement, dated the 28th, the cloven foot thus broadly appears:—

"A crash has taken place in the concern. The Whig Ministers are in a minority of twenty-four in the House of Commons, and Mr O'Connell *is on the stool of repentance*, if he will repent."

Why was he to rejoice that Mr O'Connell was "on the stool of repentance," for having declared what he, Colonel Thompson, has over and over again most clamorously asserted of Election Committees. But his sympathies had gone over to the Tories.

We confess that when Mr Ewart, in his speech on the hustings, adverted to the Toryism of Colonel Thompson's supporter, Mr Murphy, we thought that he failed in justice and spirit, in not extending the observation to the Colonel himself, to whom it was equally applicable. But such misplaced forbearance is mistaken for prudence. Colonel Thompson's conduct will be execrated by the Reformers of the United Kingdoms. Indignation at it will ring through the country. Burdett's conduct was not worse, for Burdett tricked upon his own account, instead of serving as cat's-paw to a Tory candidate.

Colonel Thompson takes good care that out of his own mouth he shall be condemned by all Reformers of sane mind. His parting address to his friends is as follows:—

"We have defended our little post with complete success.

"The Whigs have pointed to the dangerous secret, that not one of them can be elected unless the Radicals consent.

"If the Whigs have their reasons for seating a Tory in preference to a Radical, the Radicals by that very fact have cause to prefer him to a Whig.

"Our example will not be lost."

"We have defended our little post"—a little post indeed, and a little defence to match it. Why there are more crotchets in the Colonel's head than voters in his train—the crotchets in his head are as many as the seeds in a green fig, but his supporters were but 186; but then, to be sure, there were some 200 or 300 in reserve, who worked out the real object in voting for Lord Teignmouth. But for them, Mr Ewart would have been elected, for the majority against him was only 404, and Colonel Thompson's voters, together with his corps of reserve for Lord Teignmouth, far exceeded that number.

Colonel Thompson boasts of the completeness of his success, thus confessing that the sole object was to bring in the Tory. "He very frankly does confess his treason." He says the Whigs cannot be elected without Radical consent, and it is equally true that Radicals cannot be elected without Whig consent. What, then, would be the effect of the example set by Colonel Thompson if followed instead of abhorred—why, not merely that there would be a Tory majority in the House of Commons, but that there would not even be a Reform minority, for the hostility of Radicals to Whigs, and Whigs to Radicals, would give the victory to the Tories in any borough and county in the United Kingdom. Such is the *reductio ad absurdum* of the sage Colonel Thompson's policy.

The Colonel's reasoning, that because the Whigs do a foolish thing the Radicals should imitate it—in effect, that we should burn the torch of strife at both ends—is quite worthy of his very peculiar judgment.

There is one point in which we can concur with him, that the example of Marylebone will not be lost, and so long as it is not lost Colonel Thompson will not be found in Parliament.

THE MOTION AGAINST LORD GLENELG.

Lord Brougham has contradicted the report that Sir William Molesworth's motion against Lord Glenelg was prompted by him, and stated that in his opinion—

"The noble lord at the head of the colonial department should not be exposed to bear the whole of the blame respecting the Canadian question; and, if the notice were his, he would strike out the noble lord's name, and extend the charge to the whole government; every member of which was, in his opinion, equally liable to the accusation."

However unadvisable such a course would be, there can be no question that it would be fairer than the personal motion of Sir William Molesworth. Nothing could be more unjust and more impolitic than to divide and fritter away the responsibility of the Cabinet into the responsibility of heads of departments.

But the design is now clear enough. The object of Colonel Thompson in opposing Mr Ewart, and of Sir William Molesworth in proposing a vote of want of confidence in Lord Glenelg, is one and the same, to turn out the present Ministry and to bring in the Tories; but the method in the latter instance is one against which even a man so little scrupulous in party warfare as Sir Robert Peel must revolt. Upon this subject the writer of the powerful political article in the new magazine edited by Mr E. L. Bulwer, the *Monthly Chronicle*, observes:—

"Of the results we have no fears. Many of the more intemperate, many of the more obscure of the Tories may unite with him; Sir Robert Peel cannot. To coalesce with Sir William Molesworth is not only to sanction the condemnation of Lord Glenelg, but to agree with the grounds on which Sir W. Molesworth condemns him. If Sir Robert Peel objected to serve with Mr Harvey on a committee, because he thought Mr Harvey's language in relation to the objects of inquiry violent and offensive, how could he consent to serve with Sir W. Molesworth on a jury summoned to decide on our colonial policy?—to unite with the friend of Mr Roebuck, with the defender of M. Papineau, with the orator of the Crown and Anchor, as to the proper policy of our colonies, and the proper ministers to carry that policy into effect? The mountain may approach Mahomet; but, unless he would be crushed, Mahomet must walk away from the mountain. The mouse will be born without convulsing the universe. We know well how, in this as on former occasions, Sir Robert Peel will be urged by the Movement from behind him; and if we were guided only by party feelings, we should, perhaps, rejoice were he to yield to advice which would lower him so much in public estimation. But the characters of eminent men are national property, and we should most deeply regret to see the most accomplished senator (though not the most skilful statesman) of the British House of Commons setting his cast upon a cogged die. Even if the coalition take place—even if Sir Robert Peel join partnership with Sir William Molesworth, and lend all the weight of Conservatism to the projects of ultra-Radicalism, the attempt could not succeed. Ten, at most, of the ultra-Radical party would vote with Sir William Molesworth; ten, at least, of the more moderate of the Conservatives would refuse the strange fellowship embraced by Sir Robert Peel. The balance of parties would remain as now—in favour of the Government; and the two extremes would have all the discredit of the alliance, with all the humiliation of defeat."

LORD BROUGHAM, CAPTAIN PECHELL, AND THE SPEAKER.

Lord Brougham, in his speech on the slave trade, stated an objection to head-money, which seems to us thoroughly sound, namely, that it made it against the interest of the navy to prevent vessels equipped as slavers from taking in their cargoes of stolen negroes, as the reward is for the capture of the laden slavers at a certain sum per head for the negroes on board. We think that Lord Brougham is right in his opinion that a reward according to the tonnage would be better; but in reasoning against head-money he over-charged his argument with a comparison to "blood-money," which was naturally very offensive to naval men. It was, as he explained, a comparison to apply in certain respects and not in others; but people do not attend to such distinctions, and feel outraged at the odiousness of the general idea associated with their duty. Captain Pechell accordingly has taken furious offence, and asked in his place in Parliament, "How Lord Brougham dared to utter such falsehoods?" That this is gross and intemperate language none can deny, but Lord Brougham has made the most of it; and when we see his wrath at it, blazing away in two columns of the *Morning Chronicle*, we cannot but reflect what a happy thing it is that he was not always so violent; for had he been as angry fifteen years ago upon the same provocation from Mr Canning, there would have been some vastly terrible doings. But as men get older and riper in judgment, they more fully understand their right to be angry, and know how to enjoy it in a peaceable way.

But the Lord Brougham is not content with a scolding match with Captain Pechell. By some mysterious process beyond our comprehension, he drags in the Speaker of the House of Commons with an *ac etiam*. He charges the Speaker with having conspired with Captain Pechell against him. He asks—

"Had they a right, *the one combining with the other*, to charge me with an infamous offence? I say *the one combining with the other*—for he whose duty it was to stop such a charge upon the spot remained silent and quiescent."

This is the strangest combination law that ever was conceived, and, according to it, the Speaker is to be concluded to combine with every member of every party, whose intemperate word may pass unrebuked by him, either because it escapes his ear, or because, when the bolt is shot, drawing attention to it may give it an undesirable consequence in the eyes of the public. But Lord Brougham did not confine himself to the complaint that the Speaker had neglected to enforce order on this particular occasion; he charged him with partizanship in the chair, found fault with his execution of his arduous duties, and blamed him especially for having reversed and altered the right of debating on petition. Upon the last point Lord Brougham knows full well that the Speaker has acted merely as the organ of the House; but the motive of the whole attack is also the answer to it—the respected, the high and spotless character of Mr Abercromby. Lord Brougham is moved to attack him as the church was provoked to condemn Aristides—because of the honour in which all others hold him, and the praise that accompanies the mention of his name.

Lord Brougham states that, upon reading the offensive language of Captain Pechell, he penned, not indeed quite a challenge to the Speaker, but a letter of remonstrance, which Lord Lyndhurst told him he had no right to do, and which must surely be a pretty gross breach of privilege; but, whatever it is, it must be a curiosity in its way.

The conclusion to which Lord Brougham came was characteristic enough. He had before strained a distinction between the tendency and the effect of head-money, but Captain Pechell's uncivil speech in the House of Commons has, it seems, altered the motives of the whole British navy; and Lord Brougham no longer recognizes the distinction between tendency and effect, and moves for certain information, for the purpose of showing that the effect as well as the tendency of head-money has been to induce the officers of cruisers to allow the lading of slave-vessels to be completed before they commenced the work of capture.

MEASURES FOR THE BETTER ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Lord John Russell has brought in a Bill for the Better Administration of Justice in the Quarter Session and the County Courts. To provide for the great increase of business at quarter sessions; the increased importance of the trials there; the effects of the recent change of allowing counsel to prisoners; the length of confinement of criminals before trial; his Lordship proposes that the quarter sessions shall be held every six weeks, or eight times a year instead of four; and that the Crown shall be empowered to appoint a barrister of seven years' standing to act as chairman, upon the application of any bench of magistrates for such aid. His Lordship also proposes certain improvements as to civil suits in county courts and local tribunals, in which the barristers who preside at quarter sessions are to act as judges in actions of debt or damage to the extent of 10*l*. A Bill to enlarge the powers of the Sheriffs' Court from 20*l*. to 50*l*., is to be introduced in the other House.

A Select Committee on the state of prisons is to be appointed, with the design of completing the improvements commenced three years ago.

This, so far as it goes, is all good, and highly creditable to Lord John Russell; but we agree with Mr Hawes, that the appointment of men of legal education to preside in the courts of half-quarter sessions should not depend on the application of the magistrates, but should be the fixed rule, for we may be sure that the worst magistrates—the magistrates least qualified and least trustworthy—will be the magistrates disinclined to admit of the presidency of a skilful lawyer. The magistrates who might best be trusted—the most intelligent and the most anxious to do right—feeling the difficulties which overmatch their knowledge, will be glad to call in professional aid, but the ignorant will be all self-confidence and presumption.

The extension of the jurisdiction in debt to 10*l*. in the Session Courts, and 50*l*. in the Sheriffs' Courts, is so far an improvement; but it is always to be borne in mind that the standard of magnitude is a false standard of importance in debt, 5*l*. to a poor man being of more importance than five thousand to a rich one, and that the adjudication of a question of thirty shillings may require the same judicial qualifications as one involving as many thousand pounds.

The justice of Election Committees has been most finely illustrated in the very nick of time by the Ipswich Committee. Upon the preceding petition, a Tory Committee seated the Tory Member by deciding that hired parish constables had a right to vote, and in the last Committee they ousted the Reform Member, and seated their own partizan, by deciding that hired parish constables had no right to vote. Of course these contradictory decisions were conscientious, and strictly according to oath.

The effect of the present law for the qualification of Members has been very strikingly illustrated in the case of Sir S. Whalley. Being possessed of property, he relied on it for his qualification *bonâ fide*, and a Tory Election Committee finding some flaw in it, Sir Samuel has lost his seat. Had he been a man without property, he would have procured a qualification from his attorney, which even a Tory Election Committee could not have disputed, and he would have kept his seat. So much for this qualification as a security for property.

POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

[From the New Magazine, the *Monthly Chronicle*.]

THE PRINCIPLES NECESSARY TO THE STABILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

There are two obvious principles, the adoption of which is necessary to the stability of an administration that would represent a medium policy, and that depends for existence upon the confidence of the middle class. The first is, a cordial co-operation with the majority of its own supporters: it is only by that co-operation that it can resist, with spirit and effect, the theories and demands of the rash, or the ambition and spite of the discontented. By disheartening or disgusting its own majority, it drives them to amalgamate with the extreme section, which it never can conciliate without ceasing to be a government. If the ministers had the entire confidence of the moderate Radicals, the ultra Radicals would not only be harmless, but at the next election they would cease to exist. Mr Wakley obtains vindication for all his hostilities, when the votes of Sir Hussey Vivian and Lord Worsley on the ballot are "the silent reproofs" to the declarations of the cabinet. By incorporating itself with the friendly Liberals, the government would annihilate the power of the hostile ultras; and yet, by a singular infatuation, Lord John Russell supports his opposition to the first, by exaggerating the importance of the last. "I do not yield to your demands," he says to Mr Ward and Mr Bulwer, to Lord Worsley and Mr Pendarves, "because Mr Harvey and Mr Wakley declare that those demands will not satisfy the people." "I deny the ballot to 180 of my friends, because universal suffrage is asked also by six or eight of my foes!" Thus does the leader of the House of Commons render more deference to the handful who would destroy, than to the numbers who would preserve the government; and his compliment to the judgment of Mr Harvey is contempt for the wishes of his party.

THE POLICY OF INDEPENDENT REFORMERS.

What should be the conduct of the independent Reformers—the ballot majority? 1st. Should they continue to support the government? 2d. Should they oppose and seek to destroy it? 3d. Should they seek to consolidate and form themselves into a neutral party?—These are their only courses—there are difficulties in the way of all. If they oppose and seek to destroy the government, they can only do so with success by co-operating with the Tories on some individual measure on which they can build a bridge of communication. This is the policy advocated by the ultras—this is the tendency of the motion of Sir William Molesworth for the removal of Lord Glenelg. View this policy in whatever shape we will, and, whether it be right or wrong in itself, certain we are that to the English people it will assume no aspect but that of a perfidious and unholy coalition. Combinations of opposite and extreme factions, to eject a third, with which each has more community of opinion than it has with its ally, have ever been branded with public odium. But were means so equivocal to be adopted, and to succeed in the immediate object of expelling the ministers, what would be the result to the Reformers? Would the end justify the agencies? And first, as to the ballot itself. The Whigs oppose the ballot—the Whigs are swept away. *Are we nearer to the ballot?* That is the real, that the practical, that the statesman-like question! Does the word ballot sound sweeter on the lips of Sir Robert Peel than of Lord John Russell? Do the prospects of Mr Grote brighten in the smiles of Mr William Holmes? Is the paradise of secret voting opened in the face of Mr Goulburn? *Are we so near the ballot, if the Whig cabinet is dissolved?* Should we see, in Sir Robert Peel's administration, a Lord of the Treasury and a Master of the Ordnance voting with impunity in favour of the motion of Mr Grote? Would their President of Trade (a cabinet minister), would their Paymaster of the Forces, would their Secretary of the Treasury, absent themselves from the division? And does the ballot gain nothing,—have its advocates no grounds for hope in this open support of some, this friendly neutrality of others, in the very heart of the executive? If the speech of Lord John Russell be verbally inimical to the question, is there any proof of active hostility in the cabinet, which allows its officers to vote against their leader, and without a single resignation? Is not this a proof of one fact most vital to the interests of the ballot? Is it not a proof that the cabinet consider the advocacy of the ballot *no bar to the possession of office?* All the appointments since the restoration of Lord Melbourne, but especially the nomination of the Earl of Durham to a post of the highest confidence in the Colonies, leading, of necessity, to the highest offices at home, and the place allotted to Mr Sheil, are proofs that the government are desirous of recruits from the most ardent supporters of opinions more popular than their own. Every year, every session, will add to the friends of the ballot in the ministry. It is impossible that it should be otherwise. Mr C. Buller, Mr Ward, Mr Horsman, are men so fitted, so marked, so quoted and signed for official distinction, that they cannot long be excluded from power: the government has virtually declared that they shall carry their opinions with them. And if the Earl of Durham succeed in his mission—if he return to England as the pacificator of Canada, the consolidator of the empire in its weakest quarter, would the Liberal party remain any longer contented to see the exclusion of one of the great framers of the first reform bill from all control over the very machinery he invented? The existence of the Whig government is not then to be regarded only for itself, but for the consequences that spring necessarily out of that existence. The admission of Lord Durham is the contingency of the administration of Lord Melbourne. The progress of the ballot depends on the gradual progress of the reforming interests in the direction of affairs. The result, then, of this examination is, that we are nearer to the ballot by adhering to the

government, than by the restitution of the Tories. But are there no other questions of moment that depend on the continuance of the Whigs in power? Is the ballot an Aaron's rod to swallow up all other considerations? We pass over the Irish questions briefly; for we can conceive no perfidy to friends more base than the wanton and wilful surrender to the intolerance of elated Orangemen, of all that generous and mighty party, who have fought with us side by side in every battle for constitutional improvements. But what vast interests are involved in the single question of national education, to which the government are pledged. Even suppose that the Tories were to adopt some measure of general education,—would it be the same as that which the Whigs would advocate? Here, above all others, is a question on which it is most difficult to unite churchmen and dissenters. Would national education, with the Tories, be the acquisition of the people, or the triumph of the high church? Would it consign our youth to the schoolmaster, or subject all conscience to the ceremonials of the establishment? And the dissenters themselves! What hope of wresting from their opponents the measures of relief or equality volunteered by their friends? But it is not only in isolated acts of legislation that liberty gains or loses; it is by the general, noiseless, pervading spirit of legislation. It is much for reform that it has a government that even styles itself reforming;—much for conservatism to obtain an administration that styles itself conservative. The friends of the ballot should support the government as heretofore *against* the Tories; but that for the protection of their own objects, the consolidation of their own strength, they should unite in one body, carefully separated from the errors of the Whigs; and putting forward their own political articles of faith, clearly, honestly, and intelligibly, with a view to dispel prejudice and increase conversions. Their object ought to be to form such an association of respectability, power, and connection with popular sympathies, that the dissolution of the Whig cabinet would be followed, not by a *less*, but a *more*, liberal administration. There is left a powerful and numerous class of Reformers in the House of Commons, wholly independent of the government, having with the Whigs no private quarrel, having with them no personal connection—convinced of the necessity of union—united already in general policy and individual objects—deeply imbued with the feelings of the middle class—strong in the confidence of their constituencies, and combining a hearty affection for principles with a practical knowledge of mankind;—actors as well as thinkers, who recognise the truth of Mirabeau's distinction "between the metaphysician, who, in the visions of the closet, sees nothing but a principle itself, and the statesman, who is obliged to regard also the difficulties that surround it—the antecedent circumstances—the ulterior results." The one refines on what ought to be, the other effects what is practicable;—the one makes maps, the other accomplishes the journey. The man who makes the map of the world finds fault with the slowness even of a railway from Liverpool to Manchester! On summing up the conclusions to which we have arrived, it appears, then, first, that the country generally desires a policy at once moderate and liberal; that the Whigs seem the sole party that can, at present, carry out that policy; that the system of the *juste milieu* is not, in itself, inimical to change or progress; that, on the contrary, it is necessarily incorporated with the will and movement of the middle class; that the ballot, the creature of the middle class, is a vital part of a policy professing to represent that body; that, in spite of the declaration of Lord John Russell, we are far nearer to the attainment of the ballot than we should be if we had a Conservative cabinet; and that all coalitions between the Reformers and the Tories, for the sake of expelling the Whigs, would be attended with the severest injury to reform itself. If these sentiments be, as we believe they are, generally and cordially shared by the Reformers, the government can only fall, either by their own contempt or abandonment of the very principle of the *juste milieu*, on which they profess to depend; or by such changes in public opinion as may render the application of that system no longer possible;—in other words, by Toryism or Democracy.

SUICIDE OF THE WRONGHEADS.

It requires no soothsayer to prophesy that the first victims immolated at the tomb of the Whig government would be Sir W. Molesworth, Mr Leader, and Mr Grote. The new Parliament would meet: the Tories would have a great majority; six years must elapse before another Parliament could be summoned; and where would be the advantage to the Reformers?—some dubious, remote, and formless vision, that twenty years hence the Whigs and Radicals would form a joint administration! And for this bird, not yet in the egg—in a bush, not yet in the ground, Reformers are to give up all the strength and union of their party; the gradual but sure admixture and final predominance of their interest in the cabinet; the weight, dignity, and moral influence of the Sovereign, who, as yet, has listened to no insinuations of the intemperance and impolicy of Reformers; and all the station, property, practical experience, and names identified with past services, that at present lend to the opinions of the people (in a country proverbially aristocratic in its feelings) the sanction of the best blood, and most honoured chiefs of the aristocracy! If this policy be that of deliberate suicide on the part of the Reformers, let the Reformers with one voice proclaim their dread of its adoption: while blaming the government for one fault, let them not be blind to all the motives, indifferent to all the blunders, of other friends, more rash, but not, perhaps, more serviceable than the government itself. Are those who have borrowed their statesmanship from the fable of the Frogs in the Well so intimately known, so long tried, that Reformers should at once subscribe to their wisdom and yield to their guidance? Are we so assured of the pure patriotism of their motives, or of their unerring penetration into the nature of public opinion? Have no offended vanity resuscitate the patriotism of Lord Brougham?—no private resentment, however just, animate the eloquence of Mr Harvey? Mr Grote, Mr Leader, and Sir William Molesworth are, we are convinced, animated by motives the most conscientious; and we regret their secession from the majority of their associates, precisely as we believe in the integrity and value the talents of the seceders. But when they call upon us to give up our own encampment to the enemy, and trust to chance to win it back again, we must ask, what victories, what trophies, justify our confidence in their tactics? Ever in extremes; to-day, nothing is like a forlorn hope; to-morrow, nothing like deserting to the foe.

LONDON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—It was long expected that the University of London (now University College) would have had a separate charter; and this expectation seemed on the point of being realized when, in March 1835, the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr Tooke, voted an address to his Majesty, beseeching him to grant a charter of incorporation to the London University. This motion was carried by 246 to 136, or by a majority of 110, in what is called the Peel Parliament. Not many days after this our friends the Whigs again came into office, and instead of receiving a separate charter, we were doomed, under their auspices, to be made part of a larger corporate body, with a senate chosen by the Government, to preside over the whole.

This senate was unfortunately constituted of materials not perfectly in unison with the original purposes of the London University. It was composed, in some of its most influential members, of churchmen, naturally attached to dogmatical teaching and to sacerdotal sway, or of members of the old universities, not very favourably disposed towards the principles and purposes of the new. The first intimation which we had of their adverse tendencies and untoward inclinations was in an attempt to make the study of some portion of the Greek Testament and of Scripture history a necessary preliminary to a degree in arts. This attempt, so opposite to the principle on which the London University was founded, naturally excited the suspicion that it was designed in the course of time to be converted into a religious test, subservient to the interest of the dominant church, and of the existing hierarchy. This first attempt to encroach on the perfect freedom of religious opinion, which was the primary recommendation of this institution, was, owing to the animadversions it excited and the opposition it experienced, so modified as to leave it at the option of the candidate for a degree in arts to undergo an examination in the Hebrew Scriptures, in the Greek Scriptures, and in Scripture history. But when the candidate reflects that all, or almost all, the senate who compose the examiners, are favourable to the scheme of Scriptural examination, and had at first endeavoured to render it indispensable, must it not, more or less, influence his will and determine his choice? Will he not say to himself—"Is there not a chance, or, as human "nature is constituted, is it not probable that the ex"aminers will even unconsciously be more actuated by a "feeling of favour towards those who choose the reli"gious part of the examination than towards those by "whom it is declined?"

Though, therefore, the thing is nominally optional, the construction that is likely to be put upon the refusal, will in a great measure render it compulsory. Thus this optional part of the examination becomes something very different from free choice. If it be free, the freedom has, unhappily, a little too much leaning on one side. It is, like the tower of Pisa, somewhat out of the upright. Perhaps this most learned senate, in this optional part of their work, intended to show their complete mastery over the great metaphysical question and to celebrate the happy union of liberty and necessity.

However this may be, I must say that some of the old ecclesiastical leaven has been so mixed in the constitution of the senate, as to render it more favourable to the views of King's College than to those of that which is now denominated University.

One of the leading objects of University College was to put an end to that mental thraldom of creeds and formularies, which is the conservative principle of the old universities. But King's College was confessedly established to counteract this glorious purpose, and to keep the minds of the rising generation in the narrow track of darker times. But have not the members of University College nobler objects and higher aspirations than to be content to move in the wake of those monastic bodies which are behind the age? Will they forsake the Aurora of a brighter day for those shades of primeval night which still hover over the old and time-worn institutions on the Isis or the Cam? If the college on the Thames be willing to imitate the bigotry and narrow-mindedness of the universities on the Isis or the Cam, let not the institution which is nearer the New road follow the example. Let not her members turn recreant to their early vows; or forget, or desert, or compromise the sentiments of religious liberty which they proclaimed when the first stone of their university was laid. Those sentiments were a delight to the minds, and a solace to the hearts, of those who longed to see a new and better era in the education of youth, and in the rational state of man.

The London University was at its commencement a tribute to the demands of the age for something more free in its spirit, more liberal in its principles, and more comprehensive in its scheme of instruction than what the old universities could supply. Its first, its highest and best purpose was to place no religious obstacles whatever in the way of academical instruction and academical honours. It was to leave the road to scientific proficiency, and to literary distinction, open,—wide open to every diversity of religious belief,—not only to all sects and denominations of Christians, but to Jews, Mahommedans, and Hindoos; for why should we refuse to Jews, Mahommedans, and Hindoos, or to any other description of religionists, the benefits of scientific culture and the incitements to intellectual fame?

Science is of no one religion, but of all religions. Her well of knowledge is that out of which The Omniscient, the origin of all science, tells the nations of the earth to draw those living waters which mirror forth the perfections of the Deity; and which, when they are copiously used and rightly applied, enlarge the mind, energize the reason, fertilize the imagination, elevate the sentiments, refine the sympathies, and soften the heart. ROBERT FELLOWES.

March 1st, 31 Dorset square.

THE LITERARY EXAMINER.

The Monthly Chronicle; a National Journal of Politics, Literature, Science, and Art. Longman and Co.

The perfect novelty of design which characterises this new periodical, and the circumstance of its being conducted by men of the highest distinction in letters and science, give it unusual pretensions to favour, which are more than made good by the power and originality brought to bear upon its execution. The periodical-loving public have long been in the condition of the sated voluptuary who offered so much for the discovery of a new pleasure—but with the appearance of the *Monthly Chronicle* the parallel ends, for here is the discovery in periodicals, and only half-a-crown a month to be paid for it. A new magazine has made its appearance at a time when it was really wanted.

The marked feature of the *Monthly Chronicle* is its combination of politics and literature with the sciences and useful arts, the scientific part being rendered intelligible and interesting, from its connection with things of utility, to general readers. It is projected on that best of all principles, that the knowledge which does not allow space for all knowledge to expand, is but a poor sort of learned ignorance. The party politician is addressed with all the earnest power and passionate skill which are inspired by an immediate participation in the political contests of the hour; the more deliberate looker on in these matters receives instruction and advice in the higher and more comprehensive form of "history;" for the man of letters a series of investigations in philosophical criticism are begun, which promise to supply a grave defect in our literary history; light readers and men of the world are also catered for, since some tale or fiction of a high order is designed for the one, and a development of some subject of national manners to give interest to the other; and lastly, on no unequal footing beside these more strictly literary tastes and claims, it is proposed that the tradesman, the manufacturer, the agriculturist, and the mechanic, shall each find his pursuits and interests the object of attention and care.

Admirable and extensive as this plan is, it is obvious that no single number could comprise a just specimen of its various details. This is admitted in an advertisement to the number before us. "In desiring to realize the objects of a Register and Chronicle of the time, it is impossible to make every single number a compendium in itself of all the subjects proposed to be embraced. We shall, therefore, seek to vary the contents of each; and if, in the present month, the circumstances of the time compel us to devote a considerable space to political discussion, we shall hope to balance the account by a proportionate attention to literature and criticism in the next number." In truth, by its yearly volumes alone the work will be justly and fairly tested; and we believe, from the specimen before us, that in that shape it will be found entitled to a permanent place on the book-shelves of all classes of readers, as at once the record and perpetuation of "the improvements and opinions, the characteristics and the progress, of a great people in a stirring age."

We have elsewhere spoken of the political article. The best piece of writing in the number—grave, clear, and solid in style—judicious and comprehensive in its views, graphic in its sketches of character, and admirably reasoned throughout—is the opening portion of the "History of the Reign of Victoria the First." What would we give to have notices in a similar spirit, and by a contemporary, of all the great political conflicts of England! "It is not intended," observes the author, "to continue this record monthly, but at such intervals as circumstances may render advisable. In the intervening months, the space thus left to other topics will be devoted to subjects connected with the progress of Literature, or the development of National Manners. In the last, a province rich in materials of amusement and interest, we hope, before long, to open a new vein of observation." But why not interweave these subjects at once with the history itself? It is a great mistake to suppose that strict matters of statesmanship are the only matters with which history has to do. In the present state of society, more especially, it should be one of her first duties to trace the influence of literature and literary advancement

(whether in the shape of octavos, duodecimos, pamphlets, or broad-sheets) upon the action of politics, and to exhibit the latter, in its turn, influencing the national manners. Such a plan, exquisite in itself, would also give a desirable relief to details of contemporary history, at present divided with somewhat too thin a partition from the mere discussion of the politics of party. The suggestion may be offered with the greater confidence to a writer, whose familiarity with every point of view it can present itself under, and the brilliancy and richness of whose stores of thought and observation, signally mark him out for its achievement.

We cannot resist making one or two extracts from this most interesting department of the *Monthly Chronicle*:—

LORD MELBOURNE.

Brought up from his youth in the intimacy and the principles of Charles Fox, giving promise of no ordinary ability in the commencement of his career, Lord Melbourne came into office late in life when compared with the majority of politicians equal to himself in talents and social position. To this he owed a certain freedom of thought and largeness of understanding rarely to be found amongst men whose early years have been passed amidst the minutiæ of official labour. To this too he owed that leisure which had gifted a reflective and inquiring mind with very various and even profound acquirements. A graceful and erudite scholar, with a natural tendency to meditate and reason on the materials which his industry had collected, of cool and wary judgment, and endowed with a keen insight into the motives and characters of men, he possessed many of the qualities which, if his ambition had been directed towards a less turbulent career, might have distinguished him as a philosopher and historian. But his disposition did not lead him to exaggerate the advantages of his own acquirements; nor indeed had his administration been marked by that favour towards men of letters which has usually characterised the government of statesmen attached to literary pursuits. Perhaps no minister was ever more free from all attachment to speculative theories and scholastic dogmas. Shaping his politics, not merely according to abstract principles, but with close reference to the interests, the habits, the power, and the intelligence of the peculiar people over whose affairs he was summoned to preside, he seemed the very minister adapted to a time when the safety of the state depended upon a cool and sagacious examination of the changes and humours of public opinion. Nor was this all; singularly free from that vanity which wounds the vanity of others, mingling in his manner a frank good-humour with a natural and apt assumption of seriousness and dignity, he was just the person to mollify opposing views, and reconcile jarring pretensions, without touching upon any of those sensitive chords, the vibration of which alarms the pride of men, and awakens their resistance. Beloved in private life for his manly candour and unaffected good-nature, respected for his talents and unblemished honour, he carried into the House of Lords a personal prepossession in favour of his eloquence, which was usually successful from its simplicity, its vigour, its pointed and unexpected turns of phrase, and the ample, various, and well-digested knowledge which it naturally displayed.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Connected by history and identified in person with the cause of civil and religious liberty, the successful advocate of the repeal of the "Test and Corporation Acts," the triumphant introducer and champion of the Parliamentary and Municipal Reform Bills, no man amongst the representatives of the people was better calculated to defend the advances of constitutional freedom, or more fairly entitled to resist, without incurring the suspicion of an anti-popular bias, such demands as the government might consider injurious to established institutions. The possession of power, which tests ability, had considerably improved Lord John Russell as a debater; the natural coolness of his manner, if a defect in his speaking, had obtained him the reputation of prudence and wariness as a leader; and although, for an orator, somewhat too temperate and unimpassioned, there were times when a swell of noble and generous sentiment carried the assembly he addressed away upon its tide—as well as when a concise and sudden epigram or retort, the more effective from a seeming carelessness in its delivery, shivered the argument of an opponent, and was quoted with ecstacy by applauding supporters.

LORD DURHAM.

At the head of the moderate Radical reformers, commanding their confidence and attachment more than any politician even in the House of Commons, stood John Lambton, Earl of Durham. To the simplest and briefest declaration of his opinions, the great reforming party throughout the country looked with singular and deferential interest. Though he spoke but seldom in the Lords, though he mixed himself but little with the immediate contests of faction, there were but few who doubted his zeal,—there were none who denied his talents. Perhaps there was no politician of the time to whom the word *classical* could be so fitly applied. There was much in his mind and character that resembled the statesmen of a former age. To consummate address and long experience in the practical business of legislation, the Earl of Durham united tastes the most refined, and views the most enlarged. He had much of what may be called beauty of character;—strong sympathies with art and literature, a lively sense of all that is great and generous, deep attachment to friends, and candid appreciation of foes. Whether he dissented from, or agreed with, democratic demands, he never concealed, warped, or mutilated his opinions for the sake of power on the one hand, or popularity on the other. Hence, while accused of obstinacy of character, or impetuousness of temper, by his foes, there was an earnest faith in his sincerity, and a general esteem for his firmness. He possessed much of that far-sighted capacity which a Greek writer has regarded as the prophetic instinct of statesmen. He lived with his own time, but he looked beyond it. He had an intimate knowledge of the English people, and an enlightened confidence in their judgment and solid sense; but there was nothing rash or unduly speculative in his doctrines; they were more characterised by energy than excess. If placed at the head of the popular party, it was rather to lead them to safe practical results than to hazardous and extreme theories. He had a quick and subtle intuition into the abilities and character of public men; and his judgment was more catholic and liberal than that of the statesmen of expediency. He did not fall into the error of his illustrious father-in-law, who measured the talents of legislators by their dexterity in debate: on the contrary, the mere action of debate he held, perhaps, in too proud and covetous a contempt; and he valued the mind, the thoughts, the integrity of the speaker infinitely beyond the sharpness of his repartees, or the excellence of his delivery. His own eloquence was characterised by nervous and concentrated meaning, couched in the purest, but generally the simplest diction. His earnest manner, his expressive and striking countenance (not unaptly compared to the heads of the old Italian portraits), added much to his oratorical effects. No speaker used fewer words to embody matter, or steered with a happier address between over-refinement and popular common-place.

Zicci is the opening of a romance, of already startling interest, in which we recognize the author of *Eugene Aram* and *Rienzi*. We may give the paper on "Art in Fiction," we presume, to the same accomplished hand. In this, a series of philosophical and artistical principles are laid down as essential to the construction of fictions, with a view to guide by certain and recognised grounds the criticisms that are to follow. Without by any means agreeing to all the positions put forth in this article, we may say that in purpose, style, and the conduct of the reasoning, it is very masterly. One of its opinions, which we do not recollect to have seen broached before, and think erroneous, we cannot pass without a word. "The greatest masters of the novel of modern life," observes the writer, "have usually availed themselves of HUMOUR as the illustration of manners; and have, with a deep and true, but perhaps unconscious, knowledge of art, pushed the humour almost to the verge of caricature. For as the Serious Ideal requires a certain exaggeration in the proportions of the Natural, so also does the Ludicrous. The Don Quixote of Cervantes never lived, nor, despite the vulgar belief, ever could have lived, in Spain; but the art of the portrait is in the admirable exaltation of the Humorous by means of the Exaggerated. With some qualification, the same may be said of Parson Adams, of Sir Roger de Coverley, and even of the Vicar of Wakefield." This position is scarcely definite enough, but if we understand it rightly, it would go far, when farther carried out, to confound two great classes of comic writers. We are accustomed to regard Fielding as the historian of fiction, and Smollett as its story-teller—on the one hand an exact painter, on the other a lively caricaturist. But it is surely because Smollett fulfils the condition in question, and exaggerates the humorous, as it must be confessed, to a very high degree, that his books are less the picture of Life itself, as Fielding's are, than rich and vigorous and racy sketches of the accidents and absurdities to which Life is exposed. We do not mean to say that Fielding's humour is always free from a touch of the exaggerated, but it is not *that* we think of even in instances where it is thrust forward most. Parson Trulliber among his pigs, or Parson Adams sitting over a cup of ale in Sir Thomas Booby's kitchen, suggest far different thoughts. Hence the exaggeration of the humorous is the condescension, and not the characteristic, of Fielding; and it is the nobler condition of *his* art to combine the utmost perfection of local and individual truth, with the profoundest and most conclusive knowledge of humanity. Such, too, is the immortal distinction of Cervantes, of whom the great English novelist, in the warmth of his admiration, professed himself the imitator. We need not care to discuss the question as to whether a Quixote ever lived or could have lived in Spain—it is sufficient for us to know and feel that the Don Quixote of the romance is an Original from Nature's hand; unfailingly true to the condition of his own existence; beautiful and unexaggerated in all his proportions, humorous, moral, or intellectual; and never once provoking, throughout the whole of his ludicrous or pathetic adventures, the sense of a merely ludicrous caricature.

The scientific subjects, and those connected with the useful arts, are very carefully and judiciously selected with a view to matters of immediate interest; as, the popular errors, or the practical inventions, of the day; and are written with great force and clearness, and with a considerate absence of the merely conventional terms or technicalities of science. The names of Sir David Brewster, Dr Lardner, Professors Henslow and Phillips, and others already announced, are able and satisfactory guarantees for the redemption of every pledge of this department of the *Monthly Chronicle*, to which we wish long life and all the brilliant success it so richly promises to deserve.

Utopia; or, the Happy Republic. A Philosophical Romance, by Sir Thomas More. To which is added, *The New Atalantis*, by Lord Bacon. With *A Preliminary Discourse, containing an Analysis of Plato's Republic; and copious Notes.* By J. A. St John, Esq. Rickerby.

This is a charming little volume—full of wit and wisdom, as fresh as of yesterday, only more witty and more wise—judiciously and learnedly edited, and very prettily printed. We have much reason to be grateful to Mr St John for having thus recalled to us the homely beauty and wisdom of the character of Henry the Eighth's great Chancellor—the mild and familiar sweetness of nature, which increases the value of even his genius and learning, his eloquence and fame.

Utopia has the interest of a romance, the simplicity and homely truth of More himself, and the invaluable philosophical suggestions of a learned treatise in political philosophy. The following extract descriptive of Critics, is worthy of Fielding himself, and its conclusion indeed reminds us of the comparison of a book to an ordinary in the opening of *Tom Jones*, where the great wit remarks on the right that every man conceives himself possessed of, when he has paid for it, to censure, abuse, and damn his dinner, without control—

"Many know nothing of learning, and others despise it; a man that is accustomed to a coarse, and hard style, thinks everything is rough that is not barbarous. Our trifling pretenders to learning, think all is slight that is not drest up in words that are worn out of use; some love only old things, and many like nothing but what is their own. Some are so sour that they can allow no jests, and others are so dull that they can endure nothing that is sharp; and some are as much afraid of anything that is quick or lively, as a man bit with a mad dog is of water; others are so light and unsettled, that their thoughts change as quick as they do their postures; and some, when they meet in taverns, take upon them among their cups to pass censures very freely on all writers; and with a supercilious liberty to condemn everything they do not like; in which they have the advantage that a bald man has, who can catch hold of another by the hair, while the other cannot return the like upon him. They are safe as it were of gunshot, since there is nothing in them considerable enough to be taken hold of. And some are so unthankful, that even when they are well-pleased with a book, yet they think they owe nothing to the author; and are like those rude guests who, after they have been well entertained at a good dinner, go away when they have glutted their appetites, without so much as thanking him that treated them. But who would put himself to the charge of making a feast for men of such nice palates, and so different tastes, who are so forgetful of the civilities that are done?"

The plan of the *Utopia* was borrowed from Plato, and the first book is naturally and ingeniously opened by a conversation, in which Raphael Hythloday, an Utopian traveller, describes a visit to England, wherein he says he had found all proposals for improvement encountered with pathetic appeals to

THE WISDOM OF OUR ANCESTORS.

"Now if in such a court, made up of persons that envy all others, and do only admire themselves, one should but propose anything that he had either read in history, or observed in his travels, the rest would think that the reputation of their wisdom would sink, and that their interests would be much depressed, if they could not run it down: and if all other things failed, then they would fly to this, *that such or such things pleased our ancestors, and it were well for us if we could but match them.* They would set up their rest on such an answer, as a sufficient confutation of all that could be said; *as if this were a great mischief, that any should be found wiser than his ancestors:* but though they willingly let go all the good things that were among those of former ages, yet if better things are proposed, they cover themselves obstinately with this excuse, of reverence to past times."

Our traveller adds that he had chiefly met with this style of objection when "dining with Cardinal Morton at London." He also met wisdom there, however, in the shape of Cardinal Morton's fool, who, in a scene that Rabelais might have written, draws forth a foul-mouthed priest for the diversion of the company. So little have this class of friars changed, in changing cowls for lawn-sleeves, that we may not inappropriately entitle the extract

A HINT TO THE BISHOP OF EXETER.

"The friar was so bit, as may be easily imagined, and fell out in such a passion that he could not forbear railing at the fool, *and calling him knave, slanderer, backbiter, and son of perdition, and cited some dreadful threatenings out of the scriptures against him.* Now the jester thought he was in his element, and laid about him freely. He said, 'Good friar, be not angry, for it is written, "In patience possess your soul."' The friar answered (for I shall give you his own words), 'I am not angry, you hangman! at least I do not sin in it; for the Psalmist says, "Be ye angry and sin not."' *Upon this the cardinal admonished him gently, and wished him to govern his passions.* 'No, my lord!' said he, 'I speak not but from a good zeal, which I ought to have; for holy men have had a good zeal, as it is said, "The zeal of thy house hath eaten me up;" and we sing in our church that those who mocked Elisha as he went up to the house of God, felt the effects of his zeal;—*which that mocker, that rogue, that scoundrel will perhaps feel!*' 'You do this, perhaps, with a good intention,' said the cardinal; 'but, in my opinion, it were wiser in you, not to say better for you, not to engage in so ridiculous a contest with a fool.' 'No, my lord!' answered he, 'that were not wisely done; for Solomon, the wisest of men, said, "answer a fool according to his folly;" which I now do, and show him the ditch into which he will fall, if he is not aware of it: for, if the many mockers of Elisha, *who was but one bald man*, felt the effect of *his* zeal, what will become of one mocker of so many friars, *among whom there are so many bald men?* We have likewise a bull, by which all that jeer us are excommunicated."

Sir Thomas More had some experience of courts, and states it thus bitterly—

"Do not you think that if I were about any king, and were proposing good laws to him, and endeavouring to root out of him all the cursed seeds of evil that I found in him, I should either be turned out of his court, or, at least, be laughed at for my pains?"

In Utopia, however, he legislates at "his own sweet will," and, with a wise precaution, which after more than three hundred years we are ourselves struggling hard to attain to, he proposes to guarantee the purity and safety of the representation by the institution of

VOTE BY BALLOT.

"Thirty families choose every year a magistrate, who was called anciently the Syphogrant, but is now called the Philarch; and over every ten Syphogrants, with the families subject to them, there is another magistrate, who was anciently called the Tranibore, but of late the Archphilarch.

All the Syphogrants, who are in number two hundred, choose the Prince out of a list of four, whom the people of the four divisions of the city name to them, but they take an oath before they proceed to an election that they will choose him whom they think meetest for the office; *they give their voices secretly, so that it is not known for whom every one gives his suffrage.* The Prince is for life, unless he is removed upon suspicion of some design to enslave the people. The tranibors are newly chosen every year, but they are for the most part still continued. All their other magistrates are only annual."

In every page of this volume we find passages we can with difficulty resist extracting. How exquisite is the following classification of the idle—idle priests, idle noblemen, and idle able-bodied beggars!—Let us not fancy that we are far distant from Utopia.

"First, women generally do little, who are the half of mankind; and if some few women are diligent their husbands are idle. Then consider the great company of the idle priests, and those that are called religious men; add to these all the rich men, chiefly those that have estates in lands, who are called noblemen and gentlemen, together with their families, made up of idle persons that do nothing but go swaggering about. Reckon in with these all those strong and lusty beggars that go about pretending some disease in excuse for their begging; and upon the whole account you will find that the number of those by whose labours mankind are supplied, is much less than you did perhaps imagine."

It is startling to see the homely garb which every now and then, in this beautiful treatise, covers an exquisite thought of poetry, or some well-aimed and piercing satire:—

"The Utopians wonder how any man should be so much taken with the glaring, doubtful lustre of a jewel or stone, *that can look up to a star, or to the sun itself;* or how any should value himself because his cloth is made of a finer thread; for, how fine soever that thread may be, it was once no better than the fleece of a sheep, *and that sheep was a sheep still for all its wearing it.* They wonder much to hear that gold, which in itself is so useless a thing, should be everywhere so much esteemed that even man, for whom it was made, and by whom it has its value, should yet be thought of less value than it is."

We close with two passages, the melancholy significance of which has increased with the transit of every year since they were written first:—

"They have but few laws, and such is their constitution that they need not many. They do very much condemn other nations whose laws, together with the commentaries on them, swell up to so many volumes; for they think it an unreasonable thing to oblige men to obey a body of laws that are both of such a bulk and so dark that they cannot be read or understood by every one of the subjects."

—and again on Lawyers, and the proper promulgation of Laws:—

"They have no lawyers among them, for they consider them as *a sort of people whose profession it is to disguise matters* as well as to wrest laws; and, therefore, they think it is much better that every man should plead his own cause, and trust it to the judge, as well as in other places the client does it to a counsellor. By this means they both cut off many delays and find out truth more certainly; for, after the parties have laid open the merits of their cause, without those artifices which lawyers are apt to suggest, the judge examines the whole matter, and supports the simplicity of such well-meaning persons whom otherwise crafty men would be sure to run down; and thus they avoid those evils *which appear very remarkably among all those nations that labour under a vast load of laws.* Every one of them is skilled in their law, for as it is a very short study, so the plainest meaning of which words are capable is always the sense of their laws. And they argue thus: *all laws are promulgated for this end, that every man may know his duty;* and, therefore, the plainest and most obvious sense of the words is that which must be put on them; since a more refined exposition cannot be easily comprehended, and laws become thereby useless to the greater part of mankind who need most the direction of them."

We hope that it will not be thought disrespectful, or a breach of privilege, if we venture to recommend a careful perusal of Sir Thomas More's *Utopia* to the two Houses which sit at Westminster.

THE PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, Feb. 26.

Lord Lyndhurst made his debut for the session. The statement made by some of the Middlesex magistrates on Thursday, that at the present time there are three female children of seven, eight, and ten years of age undergoing confinement in the separate cells of the Penitentiary, was made the subject of a motion by his lordship, who, without notice, made a laboured statement, embodying all the particulars detailed to him by one of the magistrates, and, assuming their truth, proceeded to speak in terms of severe reprehension of the course that had been pursued. The noble and learned lord concluded by moving for a return of the number of children under the age of sixteen who had been committed to the Penitentiary during the last seven years, distinguishing the age of each, the sex, the period of commitment, the offence for which committed, and whether committed under the original sentence or under a commutation of the original sentence. Lord Melbourne stated that he was not in possession of sufficient information to give a satisfactory answer at that moment. His lordship proceeded to complain of the want of courtesy of the noble and learned lord (Lyndhurst), and thought he would have acted more properly if he had given some notice of his intention to bring the subject forward. To this Lord Lyndhurst chose to return the flippant answer, "that the noble viscount and the other members of the government who sat near him should be ignorant of the facts contained in the statement I have made, shows that they are as ignorant of their domestic duties as they are incapable of managing the colonial government and foreign relations of the country." Lord Brougham also took up the subject warmly. After saying that, in the failure of Lord Lyndhurst he himself should have brought the subject forward.—"I am astonished," proceeded Lord Brougham, "that the noble viscount should be ignorant of the facts contained in my noble and learned friend's statement. I take leave to say that if the noble viscount be in the state of ignorance which, from his statement, I am reluctantly compelled to believe he is, he is certainly the only person in the country who attends at all to public affairs (for, from his situation, I presume the noble viscount does now and then bestow some attention on what is passing around) who is ignorant of the facts which have been referred to by my noble and learned friend (Lyndhurst)." Lord Melbourne was provoked into more than his usual warmth by this onset of the two noble and learned lords—

"If it be," he exclaimed, "the object of the two noble and learned lords not to excite impatience in the public mind, not to create a clamour, and surely upon topics of this kind the public mind is sufficiently disposed to be clamorous—if it be their object to have the matter discussed fairly with respect to all the parties concerned, it was incumbent upon the noble and learned lord who spoke first just to have intimated to the government his intention of bringing the subject forward. (Hear.) Where was the difficulty of his just telling me yesterday, when these circumstances came to his knowledge, that he should bring it forward this evening in the house? (Hear, hear.) Would that have been unfair towards me? Would it have been discourteous in itself? Would it have been unfair towards the cause which the noble and learned lord had to bring forward? Was it not the general course to pursue? Was it not the course usually—nay, I may almost say invariably—pursued upon such occasions? I wish the noble duke (Wellington) had been here. The noble duke would rather have cut off his right hand than have taken such a course as that taken by the noble and learned lord. The noble duke is a man of honour and a gentleman; the noble duke is actuated and governed by the feelings of a gentleman and a man of honour, and I feel confident that he would not have acted in this manner. What is the conduct of the noble and learned lord (Lord Lyndhurst)? Does it not put an end to everything with respect to notice in this house? Is it to be expected that a minister of state is to be prepared at once, when noble and learned lords—even of a learned profession—men who have filled the highest offices in that profession—men who from long practice have acquired all the artfulness which belongs to the profession—is it to be expected, when such men make themselves masters of the circumstances of any case which may exist in the country, that a minister of state is at the moment to be in possession of such general knowledge, of such complete information, not only of the general aspect but of the particular circumstances of the case, as to be prepared at once to rise and enter into a full detail in reply to any interrogatories that may be put to him on the subject? (Hear.) It is impossible—no man could do it."

—Subsequently Lord Melbourne begged leave to say, that if he employed any term or said anything which would be construed as implying that the noble and learned lord had acted in a manner unlike a man of honour, and unbecoming a gentleman, he at once retracted it; and the noble and learned lord was perfectly satisfied with the explanation.

After the close of this sharp discussion, Lord Denman laid on the table a bill to enable persons who had scruples against taking an oath to make a solemn affirmation instead. This measure provides that the indulgence at present granted only to Quakers, Moravians, and Separatists, in the matter of oaths, shall be extended to every person who shall, when called upon to swear, declare that he has a conscientious scruple to the taking of an oath. It is proposed that in all such cases, a simple affirmation shall be held equivalent to an oath, the party affirming being liable to all the penalties of perjury, if he make a false affirmation.

Before the house adjourned, Lord Brougham said that he would take the opportunity of contradicting some statements respecting himself which had appeared in a government paper, intimating that he had no doubt altered his opinion on the poor laws, and that he had set on the hon. member for Southwark to carry into execution some plan, for the purpose of not committing himself with respect to the poor law bill. The same paper also asserted that he (Lord Brougham) had also set on another hon. gentleman, the member for Leeds, to give notice of a motion respecting the administrationf o the colonial department. With that hon. baronet he had never been in a room but once; and although he had great respect for the talents and integrity of the hon. baronet, and agreed with him in many of his political opinions, he by no means agreed with him in them all. But the fact was, that he had never had any political communication with either of the individuals alluded to; and had never had any communication whatever with any human being on the subject of the hon. baronet's notice. Nay, there was one, and that an important part of the hon. baronet's notice on which he differed from him. As he had already stated in that house, he did not think the noble lord at the head of the colonial department should be exposed to bear the whole of the blame respecting the Canadian question; and if the notice were his he would strike out the noble lord's name, and extend the charge to the whole government; every member of which was, in his opinion, equally liable to the accusation. He wished all public secretaries, and private secretaries, and under secretaries, and over secretaries would employ themselves in earning their respective salaries, rather than in telling such stupid tales to the editors of newspapers; for he was sure that no man in that capacity would invent anything so absurd.

Tuesday, February 27.

The custody of insane persons bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord Brougham asked a question in regard to the removal of Julia Newman from the Penitentiary to Bedlam, upon which a discussion arose.—Lord Melbourne very satisfactorily explained the case of that convict. She had been removed to Bedlam after violently disturbing the whole arrangements of the Penitentiary, in consequence of the opinion of the resident surgeon that she was insane. The removal was intended to test her insanity. The result had proved her perfect sanity, and she would now be dealt with accordingly. Lord Melbourne afterwards went into the other cases, observing that he did not exactly know the object of the complaint—whether it was intended to apply to the punishment as being too severe, or the conduct of the superintendents of the prison as being improper—

"He believed that each of the children in question had attained the age of ten years. But upon a point of this kind a year more or less was not of any material importance. They were three very profligate children. One of the worst moral signs of the present day was the great number of crimes committed by children of a tender age. This evil was entirely new in the country, and appeared to have been the growth of the last thirty or forty years. He was assured that at that distance of time the number of offences committed by children were rare, and few in comparison with those which were committed now. One of the principal causes of this increase of juvenile crime was most unquestionably the profligacy of the parents themselves, who made their children the instruments for executing their own evil designs. These three children were sent up from the country, with a representation from the magistrates by whom they were tried, that they had been prosecuted with the view of removing them from the pernicious example and destructive counsel of their parents."

—Lord Lyndhurst said, in reply, that his observations had borne rather upon the magistrates of the quarter sessions of the counties from which the girls were sent, than on the officers of the Penitentiary. He said he had not stated that the children were committed to solitary confinement, but that they had been committed to separate confinement—

"Which, in such a gaol, might be considered as equivalent to solitary confinement. During the whole night the child was entirely secluded; during the day it was kept in its cell, with some exercise, but not having communication with any one, except when it went to church on Sundays and two other days in the week, and when it went to school, which was during three hours in the week. Did not that nearly amount to solitary confinement? He had stated last night that the effect on the voices of the children was quite evident. He had been so informed by a magistrate; and, that he might not be mistaken on the subject, he wrote a letter to the magistrate on Sunday last, to ask what he meant by the effect which had been produced on the children's voices. The answer was, that their voices were low, inarticulate, and appeared as if inwardly speaking. He had been asked his object in bringing this subject forward? His answer was, that he considered the administration of justice in this case had been harsh and severe, and, therefore, that he had thought it his duty to call the attention of her Majesty's government and their lordships to the subject."

The end of the discussion was the appointment of a committee* to inquire into the cases of Matilda Seymour, Anne Grey, Harriet Simpson, John Welsh, Wm. Ray, and Julia Newman.—Their lordships then adjourned till Thursday.

Thursday, March 1.

The Bishop of Exeter, pursuant to notice, presented a petition from certain inhabitants of the city of Cork, praying for measures to render effectual the sworn engagements of Roman Catholics "not to subvert the present church establishment," and not to weaken the Protestant religion or Protestant government, and took occasion, in the course of his address to their lordships, to repeat his charge of perjury against the Catholic members of the House of Commons, more especially Mr O'Connell and Mr Sheil. Of Mr Sheil, in particular, the right reverend prelate said, "he had no hesitation in declaring it to be his perfect conviction—a conviction as sincere as any which he had upon any subject in the course of his life, that any individual having taken the oath prescribed to a Roman Catholic member of parliament, who afterwards uttered such words, or anything like such words, as those which he had read from the reported speech of the hon. and learned member for Tipperary (on the 23d July, 1835), had grossly departed from the obligations which the oath imposed upon him." The right reverend prelate was quite indignant that Lord John Russell did not come forward and sustain his charge.—It was observed by Lord Melbourne, in reply, that he was sure his noble friend, the Secretary for the Home Department, had no other motive in giving his conditional notice than to show the exceeding inconvenience that must arise from the indulging in accusations and recriminations of this nature. His lordship, however, pledged himself that the right rev. prelate should either hear no more of the charge, or that it should be

* The following are the names of the committee:—"The Lord President; Dukes Richmond, Sutherland, Cleveland; Earls Devon, Albemarle, Tankerville, Radnor, Chichester, Burlington; Viscount Canning; Lords Dacre, Lilford, Redesdale, Ellenborough, Melbourne, Somerhill, Wharncliffe, Seaford, Lyndhurst, Brougham and Vaux, and Ashburton." We should add that the *Morning Chronicle* of Monday, in a lengthy and elaborate article, had satisfactorily refuted, and on authority, the charges respecting the cruelties to which certain prisoners were said to have been subjected, under the separate system of prison discipline in the Penitentiary at Millbank. The charges were originally made by certain Middlesex magistrates, at their sessions meeting on Thursday last. "The three children," says our contemporary, "whose cases have been brought forward are Matilda Seymour, Ann Crane, Harriet Simpson." After elaborately proceeding through each particular of these cases, our contemporary concludes:—"These three children, when they were admitted into the Penitentiary, could neither read nor work; they were grossly ignorant, and were dirty and slovenly in their habits. They were placed in a ward under the care of a most kind and judicious woman. 'And what have been the results?' They, who could not read, can now read well. They, who could hardly hold a needle, can now work beautifully. One, Matilda Seymour, has, for some weeks past, on an average, made four shirts a week; and the other two have executed in the neatest manner possible some work of a superior kind, sent by a lady to the Penitentiary, with directions to the matron to have it finished in the best manner possible. They, who were dirty and slovenly, are now tidy and orderly, and the little apartments in which they are confined are patterns of cleanliness and order."

investigated to his satisfaction. The subject then dropped, after Lord Melbourne's strong disapproval of the petition presented.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Feb. 26.

Mr Jenkins reported from the Ipswich election committee, that Mr Gibson and Mr F. Kelly were the duly elected representatives for that borough. The following members were sworn in:—Sir J. Graham, for Pembroke; Sir C. Grey, for Tynemouth; Mr Lynch, for Galway; and Mr Fitzpatrick, for Queen's county.—On the motion of Mr V. Smith, a new writ was ordered for Rutlandshire, in the room of Sir G. Noel, Bart., deceased.

Lord Mainstone's motion against Mr O'Connell then came on. His lordship made a short juvenile address, in which he argued that it was necessary for the House of Commons to contradict Mr O'Connell's assertion that the members of election committees were sometimes guilty of "foul perjury" by passing resolutions criminatory of him and laudatory of itself. His lordship appeared to think that the house was bound to vindicate itself, having little to expect in the way of exculpation out of doors. He then handed to the clerk at the table the newspapers containing the reports of the speech complained of, and proposed that the marked passages should be read.—Mr O'Connell desired that the clerk would read not those only, but the entire report; which having been done, the Speaker called on Mr O'Connell to make such statement as he might think fit. Mr O'Connell evincing an unwillingness to rise in that stage of the debate, the Speaker informed him that the course of proceeding, as settled in Sir F. Burdett's case, was, that the member accused should make his statement after the reading of the words objected to and then withdraw, leaving it to the member originating the motion to proceed with the case.—Mr O'Connell then rose, and intimated his regret that the forms of the house required him to go on at this moment, his intention having been to wait for the conclusion of Lord Maidstone's motion, and propose, as an amendment, an inquiry into the truth of the allegations complained of. He then proceeded to dilate upon the party spirit exhibited in all matters connected with the choice of the committees, the cheering which hailed a favourable list, and the canvassing by which a friendly attendance was solicited. The balanced state of parties making each individual seat a matter of high importance, all the members, on either side of the house, felt the deepest interest in the question they were to adjudicate. He traced the progress of election committees from the period of the passing of the Grenville act, and adduced many authorities (including extracts from the *Morning Chronicle* and the *Times*) to show that the sentiments he entertained, as to corruption and political bias, were professed by men of all parties; and he relied especially upon the speech of Mr C. Buller when he introduced his bill for the amendment of the system, in which he stated, without contradiction, that an election committee was frequently composed of men "whom neither honour, virtue, nor their oaths could bind." He wished the trial of elections to be referred to the same judges and juries who pronounce upon life and property. Rabelais had described Garagantua sitting as a judge, throwing dice to determine his decision, and giving three casts to one side, while he allowed but two to the other. It would be more satisfactory to take even this sort of chance; he should prefer it, and would be ready to cry, "Seven's the main." The Grenville act had worked well half a century ago, when its results were of little moment; but now, when impartiality was most wanted, when a single seat might settle the fate of a ministry, that act secured no impartiality at all. He congratulated himself, therefore, in being the instrument by which the tribunal was to be amended. He thanked the noble lord for giving him this opportunity of proving that the character of election committees was such as fully to justify every word he had delivered at the Crown and Anchor. While the present system remained, he would make no apology, for he insisted on the truth of his statement. Thanking the noble mover for the courtesy with which he had expressed himself, he should now retire, and he accordingly withdrew.—Lord Mainstone said that nothing had fallen from Mr O'Connell to change his own view of his duty. He would not defend everything in the existing system, but he would repel a gross and slanderous attack on the character of the house. It was no argument against visiting this breach of privilege that another had been committed by a right rev. prelate. He should, therefore, move two resolutions, that the present imputation of perjury against this house is false and scandalous, and that Mr O'Connell having avowed himself the author of it, is guilty of a breach of privilege.—This motion was seconded by Mr Maunsell.—The question on the first resolution having been put, Lord Howick briefly moved that the other orders of the day be proceeded with, on the ground that the house could gain nothing by entertaining the question, and that the charge of the hon. and learned member for Dublin was substantially true as regarded election committees chosen, not from one party in particular, but from all parties. The debate languished in the hands of Mr Gaskell, Mr Colquhoun, Mr Wynn, Lord Eastnor, Mr Horsman, Mr Plumptre, and Mr Hogg, until Sir Edward Sugden taunted Lord John Russell with not having delivered his opinions as leader of the government; but Sir Edward had little reason to rejoice in having induced his lordship to speak, for nothing could be more happy than the manner in which he showed up the supporters of the motion, and justified the course ministers had determined to pursue. He maintained that committees sworn to decide impartially had frequently, *ex concessu*, decided partially; and hence he argued that with this broad and indisputable fact against the noble mover and in favour of Mr O'Connell's assertion, it would be mere absurdity to declare that assertion a libel. He very forcibly ridiculed the course taken in moving declamatory resolutions out of which nothing farther was to grow; but this objection was afterwards obviated to a certain extent by Lord Maidstone, who was put up to the contrivance of proposing, as a third resolution, "That the hon. and learned member for Dublin be reprimanded in his place." This supplementary after-thought was not, however, brought forward until speeches had been delivered by Sir R. Peel, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir W. Follett, and just before the division on the first resolution, upon which the numbers were—for the resolution, 263; against it, 254.

The passing to the order of the day was therefore lost by a majority of only nine. The cheering on the Tory side of the house was quite frantic. One gentleman, we believe Sir John Tyrell, whose zeal brought him to the house on crutches, waved them with wild triumph round his head. A scene of great obstreperousness and confusion followed, during which Messrs Callaghan, E. Roche, Gillon, and Somers severally rose, and in the most emphatic manner declared that to the word and to the letter they heartily concurred in every syllable uttered by Mr O'Connell at the Crown and Anchor, as well as in the house, when he repeated his statements, and dared his opponents to prove them unfounded. This apparent defiance of the power of the house seemed to take the Tory party by surprise: they were thrown off their guard, and did not know how to act; and Mr Brotherton, hoping perhaps thus to get rid of the question altogether, moved the adjournment of the house. He was not, however, supported; and after a few words from Lord John Russell, and some angry remarks from Mr H. Grattan, Mr Brotherton withdrew it. Amidst great disorder the house proceeded to divide upon the second resolution, for which, as the first had been carried, Lord J. Russell said that he should vote. The numbers were—for the resolution, 293; against it, 85.—Lord Maidstone then moved that Mr O'Connell be reprimanded in his place; and when called on for precedents, Mr Wynn advanced to the succour of the noble lord with two ready cut and dry, viz.—that of Major Scott during the trial of Warren Hastings, and of Sir Francis Burdett.—Mr Hume, with a view to include the honourable members for Cork city and county, and for Sligo and Falkirk, in the reprimand, moved that the words of Mr Callaghan be taken down, and, after some discussion and much noise, a resolution was moved that Mr Callaghan had been guilty of a breach of privilege. It was scarcely possible to ascertain the course of proceeding afterwards, in the midst of which, Mr M. J. O'Connell made an excellent speech: but a motion for the adjournment of the debate having been made, the house again divided—for the adjournment, 159; against it, 246.—Why it was resisted it is impossible to state, for immediately afterwards Mr C. Buller, having proposed to include Sir E. Sugden among the members to be reprimanded for slander upon election committees, followed it by another motion of adjournment, to which Sir Robert Peel assented.

Tuesday, Feb. 27.

The first business was to ballot for committees to try the merits of the elections for the city of London, the Queen's county, and the borough of Taunton. The names were reported to the house, and the members sworn at the table.—In reply to Mr Hume, Sir Hussey Vivian said that the public would be admitted to the Tower at the reduced rate of admission so soon as the arrangements could be made that had been suggested by the Duke of Wellington for the accommodation of the visitors and the security of the Tower.—Lord John Russell announced that on the 13th of March he would move for a committee on church leases. His lordship then said, in reference to the question put by Mr Gladstone (whom he eulogised for having given fair notice of his intention) on the preceding evening, that he had directed the committee of the Penitentiary to make a report to him on the subject of the juvenile prisoners alluded to, and that it should be laid before the house.—A considerable hubbub took place, in consequence of a notice by the noble lord of the scene in the House of Peers on Monday. A call to order, noisy vociferations, and a repetition of the nightly interludes of the reformed parliament occupied some time, but produced no result.

The adjourned debate on Lord Maidstone's motion against Mr O'Connell was then resumed.—Mr Pendarves opened it by proposing, as an amendment to Lord Maidstone's motion for reprimanding Mr O'Connell, that the house should proceed no further in the matter, taking into account the number of members who had on all sides declared that election committees were influenced by party interests, the strong representations of the same kind in the daily papers, and the fact that a bill for the remedy of the abuse had been ordered to be read a second time. Of course this mode of retreat from the difficulty in which the house had involved itself was to be resisted, and Mr Cresswell was put forward by the Tories to make his maiden effort. First, he argued that the resolution for a reprimand ought to be adopted, because the punishment was so light; and next he contended that a reprimand to a well-formed mind was a severer infliction than imprisonment in Newgate or the Tower! Even thus early the ministerial side of the house was impatient for a division; they could not allow the vote to pass with a mere negative, yet they were aware what the result would be, and the sooner that result was arrived at the better for the public business upon the paper. However, the opposition benches were not quite so full as was wished by those who occupied them, and first Mr Wynn and afterwards Sir F. Pollock were employed to speak against time, while that useful functionary Mr W. Holmes was busily employed in whipping in the stragglers. Mr Hanbury lent his aid by arguing that enough had been done for vindication, and that more would look like vengeance; while Colonel Conolly, who rejoices in the character given by Lord Mulgrave of "the itinerant orator," showed his vagrant disposition by wandering through all parts of the subject, to assist the Tory emissaries, who were searching through all parts of the house.—At length, after a few remarks from Mr Goring and Lord Castlereagh, the signal seemed to have been given that all was ready, and the Tories consented to divide, the comparative numbers being—For the amendment, 225; against it, 249.—The original question, therefore, still remained to be decided, and Mr H. Grattan, whose tone and manner are not always of the most conciliatory character, endeavoured to persuade the house to add to the resolution for reprimanding Mr O'Connell the words "notwithstanding the honourable members for Cork city and county, for Liskeard and Falkirk, had expressed similar opinions, and notwithstanding the house had allowed the charge of the Bishop of Exeter, accusing Roman Catholic members of perjury, to pass uncensured and unnoticed." To this proposition succeeded a repetition, with some slight variations, of the scene of the preceding night, in which Mr E. Roche re-asserted his entire concurrence in the expressions and sentiments of Mr O'Connell, a course which called for the interposition of the chair.—Mr Hume moved that the words of the hon. member be taken down, and they were taken down accordingly, but apparantly not for present use, as no step was adopted either with regard to them or to those of Mr Gillon, who afterwards gave the Tories a similar opportunity of moving for his reprimand should they think it expedient. Mr Hume avowed that his object was thus to bring ridicule upon the proceedings of the house; but Mr C. Buller gravely remonstrated against this invasion of his peculiar department. His chief purpose was to solicit that his name should be left out of Mr H. Grattan's amendment, and his sole reason was that he might not in any way be mixed up with the Bishop of Exeter.—Lord John Russell supported Mr H. Grattan's amendment, but expressed his hope that after the approaching division a useless resistance would be carried no further. He denied the applicability of the two precedents yesterday referred to by Mr Wynn, arguing that in both the house had adopted the milder to the rejection of the severer course, while in this instance the house was required not to be satisfied with the milder course of declaratory resolutions, but to proceed to a severer measure of justice in inflicting a reprimand. The house again divided, as was understood, on Mr H. Grattan's amendment—For it, 197; against it, 226.—The main question for the reprimand was put and carried; and on the motion of Lord Maidstone it was ordered that Mr O'Connell do attend in his place the following day to receive it.

Lord G. Lennox then moved "That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying her Majesty will be graciously pleased to take into her serious consideration the expediency of adopting some plan to accelerate promotion generally in the corps of Royal Marines, so that it may keep pace in a fair and equitable degree with those branches of her Majesty's forces whose system of promotion is progressive; and also to take the case of the captains of the Royal Marines into her Majesty's consideration, with a view of placing them upon the same footing as those of her Majesty's regiments of the line; and likewise to provide some measure for the benefit and relief of those first lieutenants of the Royal Marines who served during the late war."—Captain Boldero seconded the motion.—Mr C. Wood resisted the motion, on the ground that much had already been done to ameliorate the condition of the marines. He also resisted it on the ground that it would lead to undue interference with the prerogative of the crown.—After a lengthened discussion the house divided, when the motion was carried by a majority of 13.—The house then adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 28.

After the presentation of several petitions the Speaker called on Mr O'Connell, who rose in his place. He then communicated to him the resolutions of the house, and proceeded, in compliance therewith, to "reprimand" Mr O'Connell. After describing the offence into which that hon. and learned member had been "betrayed," the Speaker added—

"It is unnecessary for me to remind you that at the time you used the expressions which have been condemned, this house had recognised, with scarcely any difference of opinion, the expediency of attempting to apply a real remedy to the evils of which you complain, and that you could not have found a more legitimate or useful employment of your energies and talents than in endeavouring to render the measure before this house efficient for its object."

The right hon. gentleman concluded by observing—

"I should be unworthy of the station which I hold if I did not feel the deepest interest in whatever can touch or affect the character of this house; and it is therefore with great pain that I have been compelled thus to animadvert upon the conduct of a member who has disparaged this house, by impeaching the conduct and honour of a large portion of its members. It only remains that, in obedience to the commands of the house, I should reprimand you, as I accordingly do."

—Mr O'Connell did not resume his seat, but, after the Speaker had closed, proceeded to address him. He defended the spirit of the language he had used, though he intimated that the sense of the expressions had been grossly exaggerated. Amid much cheering he read passages from a publication by a Tory, substantiating all his charges. He went on to observe—

"I have expressed no regret for what I have said—I have retracted nothing—I will retract nothing. (Loud cheers.) I have risen for the purpose of moving for the appointment of a committee of investigation, which I have not had an opportunity of doing before. Let me meet your resolution by evidence. (Cheers.) Give me a committee—let it be selected in any way which may best secure the discovery of the real state of the public opinion—let the leading men of each party be on it. (Cheers.) Let it be nominated by the Speaker. I am ready to prove my case. (Cheers.) I call on you to let me prove my case. (Cheers.) If the committee should be appointed, and should decide that I have made a false charge, there is no punishment too humble to be readily borne by me. (Hear.) If they say that I

have misstated facts, there is no reparation which I shall not be ready to make. But I cannot stand the notion that any censure is inflicted on me by the votes of a majority of this house that will not come to the evil, and eventually procure its entire eradication. (Loud cheers.)"

Mr O'Connell concluded thus—

"*I express no regret; I retract nothing; I repent nothing. I do not desire unnecessarily to use harsh or offensive language. I wish I could find terms less objectionable and equally significant; but I cannot—I am bound to reassert what I asserted.*"*

Mr O'Connell having moved for the appointment of a committee, the Speaker intimated that notice was necessary, and the hon. and learned gentleman gave notice of such a motion for the night following.—Lord John Russell then rose and moved that the address of the Speaker should be inserted in the journals of the house.—Agreed to.

The chairman of the London election committee reported to the house that Mr Richard Sanderson, one of the members who had been sworn upon the committee, now declared that he had voted at the election, the merits of which he was about to try. Upon this Mr Sanderson signed an affidavit, to the effect that he was not aware at the time he took the oaths, that he had voted at the city of London election; and upon doing so he was exempted from further attendance on the committee.†

Sir Matthew Wood moved that the house resolve itself into a committee on the hackney carriages bill, which was opposed by Mr Hawes; and after a short discussion the gallery was cleared for a division, when it being found that only thirty-seven members were present, the house necessarily adjourned.

Thursday, March 1.

Sir G. Staunton took the oaths and his seat for Portsmouth.

Committees were sworn in to try the merits of the election petitions from Newcastle-under-Lyne and the city of Durham.

Leave was given, on the motion of Mr F. H. Berkeley, that the short-hand writers' notes of the evidence taken before the Bristol election committee might be produced to the grand jury, the hon. member having preferred indictments against some of the witnesses.

Sir Frederick French proposed the adoption of a new plan for lighting and ventilating the house; and a long conversation ensued, in which the general opinion was decidedly in favour of the system introduced by Dr Reid.

The committee on the poor relief (Ireland) bill was postponed till Monday.

Mr O'Connell postponed his motion for a committee to inquire into the nature of the oaths required as a qualification for office and for parliament until Tuesday next. He also postponed his motion for a committee on election committees to the same day.

On the motion of Captain Pechell several returns were ordered with regard to the capture of slave vessels on the coast of Africa.

A brief conversation then occurred between Mr Hume, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Speaker, on the point how far it was consistent with the practice of the house for the whole speech of Mr O'Connell at the Crown and Anchor, upon which the late resolutions of the house were founded, to be entered on the journals. Mr Hume seemed to be of opinion, and we believe not a few even of the Tories coincide with him, that it would more redound to the credit of the house if the whole proceeding, so puerile in its commencement and so futile in its result, were expunged from the records of parliament. The decision of the matter was deferred until Tuesday.

After a very clear and succinct statement, Lord John Russell then obtained leave to bring in bills for the better administration of justice at quarter sessions in England and Wales. He may be said to have rested this important and extensive measure upon four grounds, though he did not strictly so divide them:—1. The great increase of business at quarter sessions. 2. The comparative magnitude of the trials there. 3. The recent change in allowing counsel to prisoners. 4. The length of confinement of criminals before trial. As to the first point, he showed that between 1835 and 1837 only the cases decided at quarter sessions had multiplied from 1,073 to 13,044. Under the second head he referred to the recent amendments in the criminal code, which had had the effect of changing the tribunals before which several offences were investigated. He contended, with regard to the third ground, that the permission to prisoners to have the benefit of counsel had rendered it necessary that the bench of magistrates should be furnished with legal assistance. In the fourth division he established, by reference to official documents, that on the average of the kingdom the imprisonment of offenders before trial was nearly commensurate in point of length with the imprisonment of them after sentence, in consequence of the infrequency of gaol deliveries. His lordship's principal remedies were that quarter sessions should be held every six weeks, or eight times a year instead of four; and that whenever a bench of magistrates expressed a wish to that effect, they should be furnished by the crown with the aid of a barrister of at least seven years' standing, who was to act as chairman. His lordship also stated certain improvements contemplated in respect of civil suits in county courts and local tribunals, in which the barristers who presided at quarter sessions were to act as judges in actions of debt or damage to the extent of 10*l*. The Lord Chancellor, in the other house, was charged with the introduction of a bill to enlarge the powers of the Sheriff's Court from 20*l*. to 50*l*. On the state of prisons Lord John Russell gave notice that he intended to move for the appointment of a select committee to make certain preliminary inquiries, with a view to carrying farther the improvements introduced three years ago.—It was highly gratifying to observe members on both sides of the house, Mr Plumptre, Mr Hawes, Mr Barneby, Mr Aglionby, Mr Wodehouse, Captain Pechell, Mr Gally Knight, and Mr Handley, expressing their general and strong approbation of the noble lord's proposition, although several ministerial supporters urged that the appointment of a legally qualified chairman at quarter sessions should be compulsory; while other members on the opposition benches insisted that one great recommendation of that part of the plan was that it should be voluntary.

Mr Mahony obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of the office of sheriffs and undersheriffs of counties and cities in Ireland; and also a bill for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Ireland.—The house adjourned at nine o'clock.

ELECTION COMMITTEES.

Queen's County.—James Loch, Esq., Philip Pusey, Esq., Andrew White, Esq., the Hon. John Charles Dundas, Archibald Hastie, Esq., Lord Viscount Barrington, Robert Holland, Esq., Lord Dalmeny, Thomas Benjamin Hobhouse, Esq., David Morris, Esq., and Lord Seymour.

City of London.—Richard Sanderson, Esq., Joseph Brotherton, Esq., Frederick Hodgson, Esq., Sir William Lawrence Young, John Fort, Esq., the Hon. Cornelius O'Callaghan, John Brocklehurst, Esq., Thomas Duffield, Esq., John Bowes, Esq., William Curry, Esq., and the Hon. Arthur Henry Cole.

Taunton.—Robert Henry Hurst, Esq., Thomas Peers Williams, Esq., Hon. Robert Henry Clive, Richard Price, Esq., Edward Limn, Esq., Robert Williams, Esq., Honourable George Henry Cavendish, Sir Charles Richard Blunt, Sir Charles Broke Vere, William Wrightson, Esq., and Robert Palmer, Esq.

Durham.—The Right Hon. Sir G. H. Rose, John Collier, Esq., Thomas P. Maunsell, Esq., Lord Ossulston, T. Chester Master, Esq., Sir Harry Verney, Nicholas Ball, Esq., Henry Chester, Esq., Lord James Stuart, Richard Townley, Esq., John Haywood Hawkins, Esq.—The petitioners abandoned their petition the first day, and the sitting members consequently retain their seats.

Newcastle-under-Lyne.—Sir Charles E. Grey, William Pinney, Esq., Lord W. Bentinck, John Ireland Blackburne, Esq., James Stewart, Esq., Mark Phillips, Esq., Robert M. Bellew, Esq., Lord Hillsborough, Sir Robert Fergusson, Viscount Adare, and Viscount Ebrington.

— The committee for Youghal is in majority Conservative; but if Mr Clay, the representative of the Tower Hamlets, and Mr Cutlar Fergusson, had been in their places on Thursday last (they were called, and absent), the Tories would have formed a minority.

At the ballot for the London Election Committee, on Tuesday last, when Mr Kemble's name was called, he immediately stated without any hesitation, that he was "an elector, and had voted at the election."

—At the very moment that the Tories were so fiercely vindicating their election-committee purity against the attacks of Mr O'Connell, they were sending round the following circular to their partisans, summoning them for the ballot on Tuesday. The language of the summons needs no comment:—"Your attendance is most earnestly and particularly requested in the House of Commons this day, at ten minutes before four, on the election ballots, when six seats are in question. Your attendance is the more urgently required in consequence of the recent notoriously partial conduct of the Whigs on the election committees."—*Globe.*

Roman Virtue.—Mr Palmer, being a brother of Mr Horsley Palmer, the petitioner against the return of the sitting member for the city of London, felt such confidence in his impartiality as to become a member of the committee to decide on the London election. Timoleon, who sacrificed a brother, and Brutus, who spared not his children when the interests of his country were at stake, are the only instances which occur to us of such exalted patriotism.—*Morning Chronicle.*

THE MARYLEBONE ELECTION.

The nomination took place on Thursday. Meetings had meanwhile been held during the week, at which Mr Hume, Mr Vigors, and other members of Parliament, took part on behalf of Mr Ewart; Mr Roebuck and Mr Whittle Harvey for Col. Thompson; and for Lord Teignmouth the whole Tory force of Marylebone. A report, given in the *Morning Chronicle*, that Sir Wm. Molesworth and Mr Leader had given what interest they had to Col. Thompson, received contradiction the day after its appearance. Thursday, as we have said, was the day appointed for the nomination. The place arranged for the purpose was a wooden shed, erected at the top of Portland place; in the construction of which the architect, we suppose, relying upon Mr Murphy's *Weather Almanack*, placed a bench in the open air for the reporters, in order that if the day were "fair and frosty" they might enjoy all its advantages; or, if it turned out the contrary, they might discharge their duty under the most adverse circumstances. The various candidates having appeared on the hustings, were received with loud cheers by their respective friends.—Mr Yorke then proposed Colonel Thompson, whom, he said, he supported on the ground that he had a prior claim on the electors, and because he was a resident of the borough. Mr Young, in the course of his speech, accused Mr Ewart of having fallen into a grievous political error on the subject of the Poor Law Amendment Act. (Cheers.) Resolutions, Mr Young added, had been passed by the Reformers of Hull, describing the anxiety with which they looked upon the Marylebone election. He had also a respectable requisition from the emigrant Poles* in London, calling on the electors of Marylebone to support Colonel Thompson, as the friend of public liberty, not only in his own country, but throughout the continent of Europe. Mr Young concluded with an earnest recommendation of the Colonel, whose claims were still more strongly enforced by Mr Murphy, in the following elegant style:—"The Radicals were now determined to set up on their own account. They had raised the standard of Radicalism, and for that purpose they called on them to support Colonel Thompson, who had been always the honest and firm supporter of the people, who had never connected himself with the base truckling Whigs, and who had been a consistent supporter of the poor man's rights. (Vehement cheering, and a cry of 'How is *Murphy's Almanac?*') Never mind *Murphy's Almanac*; he had not time to ascertain whether it was right or wrong; but he knew this much, that Murphy of St Pancras was right in supporting the friend of the people. (Cries of 'Off, off,' intermingled with cheers.) The man who was crying 'off, off,' was doubtful whether the wet would do him good or harm; *but he* (Mr Murphy) *would recommend him to go to Paddington, and he would find the sort of soup Mr Ewart gave the poor.* (Laughter.)"—Mr Hope, M.P., afterwards proposed Lord Teignmouth, who was seconded by Mr Paynter; and Mr Vigors, M.P., proposed Mr Ewart, who was seconded by Mr Henry Weymouth.—The respective candidates then addressed the electors, Lord Teignmouth observing—"Gentlemen, I glory in the title of a Reformer. (Cheers, laughter, and groans.) Electors of Marylebone, come forward as men in defence of your country and its noble institutions. ('Hear, hear,' and great laughter.) Thank God, we have not got the ballot yet amongst us. (Groans, hisses, and prolonged

* A correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* has opportunely published a statement which relieves these gallant men from the reproach which such an indelicate and unwise interference would otherwise have justly subjected them to. "The Poles," says the letter in question, "used to meet on the 29th of every month to discuss political subjects, or to decide upon steps which they think right to take in view to forward their cause. Such a meeting was held on Wednesday, there being only twenty-eight days in February. There being nothing important to decide, forty only, out of 200, attended. The resolution recommending Colonel Thompson was proposed by a Polish gentleman, who evidently was sent there by some indiscreet friend of Colonel Thompson; and, taking the meeting by surprise, succeeded in having his resolution passed by the small majority of 4—the numbers being, 22 for it, and 18 against it. The ignorance under which all who were present there laboured, will be best shown by the fact *that none of them knew*, except, of course, the gentleman who proposed the resolution (but who took care to be silent on that point), *that another Liberal, Mr Ewart, was in the field. It must be added, that the brave general who signed it was not there, being confined by illness.* By the decision of the meeting he was obliged to sign the resolution, and he submitted to it with the same grace as the individual who, by the extraordinary decision of the house, was obliged, on the same day, and, I believe, much against his feelings, to reprimand one of its most illustrious members."

* The *Morning Chronicle* remarks upon this:—"The Tories, who had crowded to the house to enjoy their triumph! were confounded. The force of truth overpowered them. They would have started from their seats with indignation had they felt that the accusation was false; but they were paralysed by the consciousness of its truth. The scene was a noble illustration of the innate love of truth in man. These Tories, who hate Mr O'Connell as man never perhaps was hated, who came expressly to witness what they deemed his humiliation, and who, had time been given them, might have contrived some mode of assailing him, were yet unable at the moment to resist the sudden flash across their minds that he spoke only the truth, and they remained mute as if spell-bound. The whole party ranged on the opposite benches, from Sir Robert Peel down to Mr Peter Borthwick, could only stare with a foolish face of wonder. The man whom they declared to have been guilty of a 'false and scandalous libel,' and who was therefore to be reprimanded, 'avouched it to their heads,' reiterated every syllable of it, and they dared not to open their lips to call the attention of the chair to this fresh indignity, this accumulated insult."

† The *Morning Chronicle's* description of this affair is worth quoting:—"It so happened that several citizens of London who voted at the last election were struck on the ballot of the London election committee. Mr Kemble and Mr George Palmer were of the number. They remained silent. On being asked, however, if they had voted at the election, they at once acknowledged that they had, and their names were struck off, and other members supplied the deficiency. Mr Sanderson, being a citizen of London, was distinctly asked whether he had also voted? when he answered that he had not. He was in consequence *sworn* at the table. Next morning, when the committee met, Mr Sanderson acknowledged that he had voted at the last city election, but he had quite forgotten the circumstance when he was struck and when he was asked whether he had so voted. On receiving this communication the committee directed their chairman to report the circumstance to the house. No sooner had the circumstance of Mr Richard Sanderson's singular obliviousness been stated to the house by the chairman than up rose the hon. member for Colchester to explain to the house how he had lost and how he had recovered his recollection. 'It was now nearly twelve years,' he said, 'since he had first sat as a member of that house, and during that time he had always been an elector of the city of London. It so happened that at the time at which the election for the city took place he was almost invariably in attendance at his own election at Colchester, and had therefore been prevented from voting; and he thought this had been the case at the last election, and he said so in the house. On reference to the poll-books, however, that morning, and which was entirely of his own accord, he found out that the fact was not as he had imagined, but that he had voted at the last election. He immediately communicated the fact to the chairman of the committee.' To most other men the very circumstance of having during twelve years regularly been absent from an election would have indelibly imprinted on the memory the single exception of being present at the late election. But what renders the loss of all recollection the more singular is a fact stated by the *Colchester Gazette*, that during a week preceding the London polling, which took place on Monday, the 24th of July, the hon. member was busy canvassing at Colchester, a Liberal candidate, Mr Tod, being in the field, so that he must have posted up to London, a distance of between fifty and sixty miles, on the Sunday, and, having voted for his friend Mr Horsley Palmer on the Monday, he must have posted down to Colchester on the Tuesday, to be present at his nomination at Colchester on Wednesday, the 26th, and the polling on Thursday, the 27th, which seated him and Sir Henry Smyth, and threw out Mr Tod. 'We have here a journey of upwards of one hundred miles, performed under the trying circumstances of a rival candidate being, during his absence, exerting himself among the electors; and yet all this posting and voting has been as completely expunged from the tablets of his memory as if they had never occurred, and he was indebted for the recovery of his recollection to the accidental glance he obtained of his name in the poll-book! He told the committee, on making this discovery, that he found he had voted at the election, and therefore he observed it was impossible he could be suspected of any intention of deceiving the house. When he was asked on the previous day whether he had voted, he answered that he had not; and now he went down to the table, and there swore that when asked whether he had voted he had forgotten it."

confusion.) Come forward, electors of Marylebone, and ere sunset to-morrow this borough will be independent."—Mr Ewart, in the course of his address, referred the electors to the records of Parliament for a vindication of his public conduct:—"Those records will show that I have been the friend of civil and religious liberty—(cheers)—else my honoured friend Mr Waymouth would not be here to second me. (Cheers.) You know that I have supported the personal extension of your rights; you know that I have supported the ballot—(cheers)—you know that I have supported triennial Parliaments, and you know what I have done for the political cause of the people—(great cheering)—and you know, further, that I have been the steady and consistent friend of popular education—(cheering)—and to that sacred cause I will adhere. (Continued cheers.) I have adhered to it hitherto, against the Whigs as well as the Tories, and to the extension of that sacred cause I will confine myself as long as I have voice to support or power to defend it. (Great cheering.)"—Mr Alderman Lainson afterwards took a show of hands on behalf of the respective candidates, and the majority appearing for Mr Ewart, the returning officer declared that the result was in favour of Mr Ewart.—Mr Painter demanded a poll on the part of Lord Teignmouth, and Mr Murray on that of Colonel Thompson.—Lord Teignmouth headed the poll in the morning, and continued at the head of it during the whole day. The election finally closed at four o'clock. In consequence of the insane conduct of some persons calling themselves Reformers, the matter ended in the return of a Tory. It was expected the candidates would have addressed the electors from the hustings, but, probably in consequence of the state of the weather, the public were disappointed. Mr Ewart, however, addressed his friends in his Central Committee room:—"He was quite convinced that had all come up to the poll who promised him their votes, he would have stood at the head of the poll, *notwithstanding the very singular conduct of a party—a very small party in the borough, who called themselves Reformers.* (Cheers.) He would leave it to the decision of the inhabitants of that important and hitherto influential borough, to say whether from their conduct on that occasion they were even entitled to the name. He cordially thanked all those who had so zealously engaged in the great cause of Reform, and he trusted that, upon the next occasion, all those who claimed to have a title to the honoured name of Reformer would be more united than unfortunately they had been that day. According to his committee the numbers at the close of the poll were—Teignmouth, 4,186; Ewart, 3,762; Thompson, 166."—The worthy candidate was loudly cheered on his departure by the multitude who had assembled outside.—Another account gives the numbers thus:—Ewart, 3,856; Teignmouth, 4,223; Thompson, 241.

FRANCE.

This week's news from France possesses very little interest, but what there is of it threatens the stability of the Ministry. No sooner does it make one point secure against attack than opposition menaces from another. That most vulnerable of points, the Secret Fund, having been rendered proof, it is now the conversion question that looks most menacing. M. Laffitte has been chosen of the commission to report on it, and he is likely to take the question out of the feeble hands of M. Gouin, and bring forward a plan, complete in all its parts, for the reduction. M. Gouin's motion leads to nothing, as it fixes neither time nor mode. But yet it is not at all likely that M. Laffitte can command a majority for his, his name alone being likely to raise up to it a great many enemies. Since M. Laffitte's resuscitation as a banker and a politician, the hatred and jealousy, private and political, with which he is assailed in Paris is something unaccountable.

HANOVER.

The *Hanover Gazette* of the 21st ult. gives an account of the opening of the Chambers, summoned by King Ernest, to deliberate upon the draft of the new Constitution, promised by his Majesty to his "beloved subjects" in his letters patent of the 1st of November. Previous to the assembling of the Deputies his Majesty set aside the election of M. Meyer for the capital, on suspicion of his attachment to the Constitution granted by William the Fourth. No Deputies have been returned for Hildesheim, Osnaburg, and Emden, the electors of these cities having refused to exercise such a political right, lest it might be construed into an acquiescence in the justice of the decree promulgated in the Royal letters patent. His Majesty, having arrived at the Chambers, told the members assembled:—"I have ever detested an arbitrary form of government, and I wish to govern my beloved people only according to law and justice. In order, worthy States, to give you an unquestionable proof of the uprightness of my intentions, I will shortly cause to be laid before you the draught of a new Constitution for my kingdom, based on the principles which have so long secured the prosperity of the people of Germany. I indulge the hope that my views will perfectly coincide with yours on all the main points of the new Charter."

THE CANADAS.

The New York packet-ship Mediator has brought American papers to the 1st. They contain little more intelligence than what was received by the previous packet; but that little is highly satisfactory. The rebels, after the evacuation of Bois Blanc, betook themselves to Sugar Island, where they had apparently an intention of forming an encampment. General Macon, accompanied by some of the United States authorities, proceeded to Sugar Island, and after a short remonstrance, in the course of which the rebels were apprised that they would not be permitted to keep possession of the island, they consented to abandon it. They were conveyed in the Erie to the mainland, and in a short time dispersed to their several abodes. All the arms seem to have fallen into the hands of the United States authorities. Even the most violent of the Buffalo papers *now* speak of the rebellion as effectually crushed. When the Governor landed on Sugar Island he found that the puissant host that had undertaken to brave the power of England did not exceed 150 men, of whom two-thirds were noted vagabonds from the States.—Lord Gosford was to give up the government to Sir J. Colborne on the 1st of Feb., and to leave Quebec immediately for New York. Sir F. Head's departure from Upper Canada is regretted. To guard against the annoyance of another hornet's nest, Sir Francis Bond Head, after examining Navy Island, has given orders for its occupancy by a military force. There is no news of any interest from Lower Canada. There the Loyalists have all their own way, and if not restrained by the government, seem determined to wreak their revenge upon the suspected. The Tories are openly crying out for blood and confiscation, to sate their revenge, and gratify the avarice of the Ultra-Loyalists. The knowledge of the designs of the Tories should hasten the departure of Lord Durham, whose presence is necessary to assure the peaceable *habitans* of protection. The Noble Earl must know too much of the colonial adventures of Colonel Arthur, to trust to that Gallant Governor's administration of any portion of the power vested in his Lordship by the Canada Pacification Bill.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Her Majesty's ship Inconstant, Capt. Pring, which sailed from Cork on the 6th ult. with part of the 93d regiment, for North America, arrived at Plymouth on Friday last, having landed the troops at Halifax, and returned to England within the short space of seven weeks from the time of her departure. Captain Pring is the bearer of despatches from Sir C. Campbell to the 5th ult. The legislature of Nova Scotia met on the 25th January. The speech of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the addresses of both houses, afford the strongest confirmation of the devoted and unshaken loyalty of the inhabitants of the province, and completely refute the imputation of the slightest disaffection in that quarter towards the British government.

—The self-styled *General* Sutherland is a miserable vagabond. When we first heard of him he edited the *Black Dwarf*, an infamous little paper at Utica. A year or two since he made his appearance in the town of Lancaster, in this county, as a practising lawyer, and some time after was indicted for an assault and battery on a poor Dutch girl, was tried twice, and each time convicted of the assault, and then turned Patriot—thus affording another proof of the truth of Dr. Johnson's sarcastic definition.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

—The *Bresau Gazette* has the following article:—"When, during the fire at the Winter Palace, the Emperor had convinced himself that everything that could be well moved was saved, and the fire was rapidly spreading, he gave strict orders that the people should all quit the burning building and not expose themselves to risk. A number of soldiers of the guard, however, prepared to save a very large and valuable mirror that was fastened to the wall of the Marshall's Hall. The Emperor would not have any one endanger his life to save this beautiful piece of furniture, and therefore threw his opera-glass, which he had in his pocket, with great violence against it, and dashed it into a thousand pieces."

—Advices from Stuttgard state, that the tribunal of Esslingen had at last pronounced on the fate of the persons implicated in the political movements of 1833, and who have ever since remained in confinement. Those deemed the most culpable have been sentenced to from six to fifteen years' hard labour; and the others respectively to one, two, three, and four years' imprisonment in a fortress. M. Frank, the bookseller, has been condemned to fourteen, and an apothecary, M. Meyer, to eight years' hard labour. Dr Videmann, being the brother of one of the principal orators of the majority of the Chamber of Deputies, escaped, it was supposed, on that account, with four months' imprisonment.

—Constantinople letters inform us, under date of the 31st of January, that Fetti Ahmed Pasha had been appointed Ambassador to the Court of England, and the present Minister for Foreign Affairs, Redschid Bey, to that of France; Nouri Effendi was to succeed the latter, *ad interim*, in the Foreign Department. The most recent advices from Tehbriz (of the 8th of the same month) stated that the Schah of Persia was still besieging Herat, and would probably be obliged, from want of ammunition, to suspend his operations against the place until the spring.

POSTSCRIPT.

LONDON, *Saturday Morning, March* 3, 1838.

In the House of Lords last night, after the presentation of a variety of petitions, Lord Brougham stated that the committee of their lordships on the imprisonment for debt bill had thoroughly discussed the most important branches of that important question, and that he now entertained the most sanguine hopes that a satisfactory result would issue from the investigation. Lord Lyndhurst expressed himself of a similar opinion.—A discussion on the slave trade, which was brought on by Lord Brougham, occupied the remainder of the sitting. That noble and learned lord opened it with a long and couched in very violent language, against Capt. Pechell for having misrepresented his previous speech in the House of Commons, and against the Speaker for not interrupting and calling to order that gallant officer.—Lords Minto and Melbourne replied to the attack, and condemned it as unjust and unwarrantable.

In the House of Commons the committee appointed to try the merits of the city of Durham election reported that the sitting member had been duly elected.—Capt. Pechell then stated that he had received a communication from a noble and learned lord, [Brougham] in reference to the observations which he had made on the previous evening in regard to the capture of slave-vessels. If he had said anything which ought to be withdrawn, he was willing to abide the decision of the Speaker on the subject; but he was not aware that anything had fallen from him which he ought to retract. Mr Langdale then drew attention to the speech made on Thursday evening by the Bishop of Exeter, and defended himself from the imputations cast upon him by name in the course of that speech. The proceeding was irregular, and the Speaker more than once interposed. Mr Langdale, however, went at some length into the subject, and showed that Sir R. Peel and the other promoters of the relief bill in 1829 had expressly meant to leave the interpretation of the oath taken by Roman Catholic members of parliament to their own enlightened consciences. He contended that the Bishop of Exeter had just as much right to charge the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and other commissioners with the violation of their oaths in the late changes in the Established Church, as to accuse the Roman Catholic members of parliament of "treachery, aggravated by perjury." As soon as Mr Langdale had resumed his seat, up started Sir Edward Sugden, and he was beginning with a compliment to the courtesy (!) of Bishop Phillpotts, when the Speaker once more attempted to put an end to the disorderly conversation, well knowing that the right hon. and learned gent. had not been one of the parties assailed, and consequently had least of all any claim to obtrude himself on their attention. The case was different with the Attorney-General, Mr O'Connell, and Lord Howick, but each of these was provokingly restricted to a single remark. The Attorney-General was satisfied that his honour required no vindication from an attack which, if made at all, ought to have been brought forward long ago. Mr O'Connell disowned what had been attributed to him on the authority of the Earl of Winchilsea, and Lord Howick utterly denied that he had ever said anything even like what the right rev. prelate had accused him of uttering. Here the matter terminated.—The house afterwards resolved itself, for the third time, into a committee on the Irish poor-law bill, which occupied nearly the whole night. Several clauses up to the 60th were disposed of.—The committee will sit again on Friday.—The house afterwards adjourned at a quarter before twelve until Monday.

The *Morning Chronicle* has the following observation on the result of the Marylebone election:—"It will be argued by the Tories no doubt that the return of Lord Teignmouth affords a proof of a reaction in favour of the Tories. At the last election he polled 2,952, and at the present he has polled 4,223, an increase of 1,271 in half a year. But on the face of the thing too much is here proved. Colonel Thompson's address, too, in our advertising columns, affords a confirmation of what is confidently affirmed by numerous persons well acquainted with Marylebone, that Murphy's party of ultra-Radicals, after the first or second hour, voted for Lord Teignmouth. It was distinctly affirmed by a leading supporter of Colonel Thompson that at least one thousand ultra-Radicals voted for his lordship. That 200 or 300 Reformers who voted at the last election might abstain from voting at this is, we think, probable, for it cannot be concealed that there is a growing disinclination in tradesmen to expose themselves to sacrifices in the way of business on account of their votes; but in estimating this class of electors at 300 we probably rather over than under rate them. The rest of the 1,271 is, no doubt, made up of the ultra-Radicals."

The dull blank so prevalent in Spanish news of late, has been relieved a little this week by a victory of the Constitutionalists. The Madrid *Gazette* of the 20th ult. publishes a despatch, addressed on the 18th by the political chief of the province of Toledo to the Minister of the Interior, announcing the defeat of the united bands of Jara and Palillos, near the village of Yebenes. The intelligence had not reached Madrid in an official manner, but was considered deserving of credit. Brigadier Elintar, with a detachment of 500 men, fell unexpectedly on the insurgents early in the morning of that day, and made 2,000 of them prisoners. This, at least, is the account given by that functionary, who had not even received it directly from General Flinter.—We since find that Flinter has removed his prisoners to Sunseda, much nearer Toledo, and is fortifying Yebenes. If these efforts succeed in routing and breaking up Basilio's expedition, it will be important, as Don Carlos relied principally on his creating an important diversion south of Madrid. This is, at last, a critical campaign; for it is felt that if the Pretender cannot strike a blow, or much ameliorate his position, the Great Powers, Austria at least, will grow weary of supporting him, and attempts to terminate the civil war, by setting aside Don Carlos, will inevitably be made. The Emperor Nicholas, foreseeing this, has come forward, according to the *Chronicle*, to furnish the Pretender with *all* the money he may want for the five summer months. Russia has made arrangements through Holland for paying at Bayonne three millions of francs monthly; and the first 120,000*l.* of the 600,000*l.* was to have been paid on the 1st of March.

The anniversary of the Russia Company, chartered upwards of three centuries ago (in or about the year 1530), we believe, was celebrated in the usual festive

of English festivity, by a dinner at the London Tavern on Thursday. About 100 members were present, and Mr Astell, of the East India Company, was in the chair. The Earl of Durham was the principal guest upon the occasion; he was loudly greeted upon his entrance.—Mr Astell took an early opportunity, after the removal of the cloth, to propose "The health of the Earl of Durham." He stated that the noble Earl had been invited to honour them with his presence, that the Russia Company might personally testify to his lordship their high estimate of his services at the court of St Petersburg. The name of Britain had never stood higher in Russia than during the ministry of the Earl of Durham in that country, and never had the British merchant been more respected, or his rights more strongly enforced. (Loud cheers.)—The noble earl's urbanity had endeared him to that class of her Majesty's subjects resident or casually present in Russia, whilst the lofty pretensions of the country whose important political interests he represented had been rigorously maintained in the high councils of the empire. Every good subject of the realm had reason to feel proud of the mission which had been undertaken by the Earl of Durham; and although all could not appreciate its difficulties, none doubted that these would be overcome by the force of that genius which had raised his lordship to so elevated a place in the admiration of his countrymen. (Loud cheers.)—The Earl of Durham in returning thanks, observed, that although greatly misunderstood and much vilified in this country, he (the Earl of Durham) had not been able to discover any trace of hostility in the mind of the Emperor of Russia, who had, on the contrary, continually assured him of his earnest desire to cultivate the most amicable relations with this country. (Hear, hear, hear.) With respect to Canada, his object in going to that country would be to allay the passions of party, not to persecute any. For the benefit of all parties, he should stand aloof from all during his temporary administration of the government. He did not mean to share the responsibilities of his office with any sect or party in the colonies; but, as he was sent out to investigate the grievances of each, he should do so with an impartial and independent mind. (Hear, hear.) He could not, therefore, anticipate failure, although he was prepared for difficulties, and, he hoped, to conquer them. (Cheers.)

Saturday Night.

— The official declaration of the state of the poll for the Marylebone election was made to-day. The assemblage was much more numerous than on the day of nomination, and there was a great deal more excitement. Mr Hume was present to-day, and there were besides, Mr Vigors, M.P., Mr Hope, M.P., and the other movers and seconders of the different candidates, and Mr Ewart and Colonel Thompson. The scene was a much more animated one than before. The balconies contiguous to the hustings were crowded with ladies, and many flags and banners were displayed. About half-past one o'clock Mr Alderman Lainson, the Returning Officer, came forward, and stated that the numbers polled at the election were as follow:—Lord Teignmouth, 4166; Mr Ewart, 3762; Colonel Thompson, 186. The numbers having been exhibited, the Returning Officer declared that Lord Teignmouth was duly elected to serve as a Member of Parliament for the borough of Marylebone. The announcement was received with long and loud shouts of applause and disapprobation.—Lord Teignmouth then returned thanks, and the unsuccessful candidates also addressed the electors.—The reception of Mr Ewart was one of unmingled enthusiasm; but every kind of interruption and reproach, with the coarsest and most vituperative expressions, were bestowed upon Col. Thompson and Mr Murphy. Nothing could exceed the popular dislike and disapproval manifested.

— Extremes have met. One of those combinations of opposite parties, for purposes other than honest, which, as Mr Bulwer has recently remarked, are invariably branded with popular odium, has been publicly witnessed in the metropolis. The Tories owe their triumph to a most insidious and disgraceful coalition. Lord Teignmouth owes his seat to the votes of the Radicals—not to the Radicals who voted for the Colonel—the seat was won without their aid—but to the Radicals who voted for his Lordship himself; not to those who reduced Mr Ewart's number by 238, but to those who increased Lord Teignmouth's number by scarcely less than a thousand. The fact that the Tory is indebted for his return to Radical support, is placed beyond doubt by Colonel Thompson's admission.—*Courier.*

— A turbulent and mischief-making *minority* will rather have a Tory than a gentleman-Liberal. They can just tolerate Colonel Thompson because he has lowered himself to their own level by words and writings unworthy any instructed man. They can just tolerate Colonel Thompson, as a warming-pan for Citizen Murphy. But they can't have Colonel Thompson. Then they *will* have Lord Teignmouth! This is the plain, unvarnished, undeniable, IRRATIONALE of the temper which has wilfully surrendered Marylebone. Lord Teignmouth polled more than twelve hundred above his number of last year. He was, however, only 367 ahead of Mr Ewart. The votes for Col. Thompson, had they been rightly applied, would have reduced his Lordship's majority to 129. But the *ultra-Radical* votes given for Lord Teignmouth, after the first hour or two, would, there cannot be a doubt, have more than turned the scale.—*Globe.*

— Marylebone has disgraced itself. By the factious proceedings of some of the Radicals a Tory has been returned for that borough. The contemptible split among the Liberals not only deprived Mr Ewart of 211 votes, but prevented a considerable number of electors, who did not choose to vote for one Liberal in preference to the other, from voting at all. But even those circumstances would not have secured Lord Teignmouth's return, had not those Radicals who prefer the Tories to the Whigs voted for him. We have been assured on undoubted authority that not less than 300 Radicals voted for Lord Teignmouth, so determined was faction to accomplish its mischievous objects. The obstinacy of Colonel Thompson, we will add, has lowered him very much in our estimation, and having really wished him back into Parliament, we can only now look forward to his permanent exclusion from it. The man who submits to be the instrument of a narrow plotting mischievous faction, has no right to expect the support of any constituency in this enlightened empire.—*Sun.*

— Sir William Molesworth did not attend the ballot for Mr Grote's election committee. This is the ultra-Tory method of backing one's friends.

— We notice with regret—for, in spite of his politics he was an amiable and good man—the death of Sir Abraham Bradley King, Bart., an alderman of the Dublin corporation. Sir Abraham was at one time a leader of the Orangemen of the Irish metropolis, and memorable for his refusal to answer some questions put to him when before the bar of the House of Commons, on the occasion of the riot in the Dublin theatre, when a bottle was flung from the gallery at the Marquis Wellesley, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. If we remember rightly, Sir Abraham King got his baronetcy on the occasion of the visit of George IV to Ireland. He enjoyed an annual allowance from the consolidated fund, as compensation for his patent of King's stationer in Ireland, an office now abolished.—*Globe*

PERSONAL NEWS.

THE SILENT MEMBER—WHO IS HE?—There is in the House of Commons (says a correspondent) a certain hon. member, who, although he always acts upon the silent system there, watches the public prints, and when he observes in the reports of the debate the words "An hon. member, whose name we could not catch, supported (or opposed) the motion," never fails to write down to his constituents that the night before he spoke upon such a question; thereupon they search the papers, and not seeing his name mentioned, conclude that *he* must be the "hon. member" alluded to.—*Herald.*

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—A scene occurred in the House of Lords on Friday week which caused a great sensation for the moment; but from the close proximity of the parties immediately engaged, and the low tone in which they spoke, the gentlemen who report the proceedings may be well excused for not giving a full version of the discussion. Enough, however, has been preserved to show that right rev. friends may indulge in most unfriendly intercourse. On that evening, that most estimable prelate and gentleman, the Archbishop of Canterbury, having made allusion to the statute constituting the Ecclesiastical Commission, the Bishop of Exeter hastily rose and deprecated the constitution of that commission as fatal to the security and dignity of the church; and the right rev. prelate therefore hoped that better times would come, when that act would be removed from the statute book. Upon this the Bishop of London rose, and complained of "the gross misrepresentations" which had been made on that subject. The Bishop of Exeter endeavoured to escape from the charge of wilful misrepresentation, but his right rev. brother persisted in affixing to him that most uncharitable conduct.—"*Tantæne animis celestibus iræ.*"

THE ARCHBISHOP OF COLOGNE'S CASE.—The *Times* has published a long official statement from the Prussian government respecting this case, from which it appears that the removal of the person of the Archbishop of Cologne was rendered indispensable by the means, mediate and immediate, which he had employed to mislead his clergy and to inflame their misguided flocks; and it was hastened by the knowledge that measures had been concerted to bring the feelings resulting from these machinations into evidence and action by a general illumination and processions from the neighbouring country into Cologne on the 23rd of November last, the name's-day of the Archbishop, constituting a sort of apotheosis.—We do not know how correct or incorrect this may be, but it is the defence of the government of Prussia.—We since find that the *German Journal of Frankfort* of the 25th repeats a report current in Berlin on the 20th, that the Archbishop of Cologne would be shortly released from the fortress of Minden, and allowed to retire either to Austria, Bavaria, or Italy. It would appear that the Prussian Government intends to leave the archiepiscopal see vacant during the lifetime of the prelate.

LOW COMPANY.—"Feb. 11, 1813.—The circle of the Princess's acquaintance and attendants grows smaller every day, and I fear will at length degenerate wholly into low company. The Oxford and Burdett party prevail."—*Diary of the Times of George IV.*—This was twenty-five years ago. One of that *canaille* has *crept up* into high company since then.

AN IRISH EDITOR'S THREAT.—"MR MAHONY,—We perceive that the silly and malicious creature who *does* the *Evening Mail* has been for some time *mouthing* at the member for Kinsale. We shall pull the fellow's scalp over his ears on Thursday."—*Dublin Evening Post.*

— Prince Adolphus Schwartzenberg has been formally appointed Ambassador Extraordinary from the Court of Vienna to attend the coronation of Queen Victoria.

— Mr Serjeant Talfourd paired off with Mr Fitzroy Kelly on both the motions of Tuesday, relating to the reprimand of Mr O'Connell, against such reprimand. The Learned Gentleman voted in all the minorities on that subject on Monday.

— The Queen has conferred the honour of Knighthood upon John Robinson, K.H., Sec. R.S., Edinburgh.—*Gazette of last night.*

— The Queen has conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Spencer Lambert Hunter Nassau, Esq., Captain in the Royal Navy, and Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

— On Wednesday a meeting of the trustees and new renters of Drury Lane Theatre was held in the saloon, to receive a report of the committee, and for the transaction of other business. Our reporter applied for admission, but was informed by the secretary (Mr Dunn) that reporters would not be admitted to the meeting.—*Daily paper.*

— The motion of Mr Villiers for the repeal of the corn laws is postponed, in consequence of the indisposition of the hon. member, from Thursday, March 1, to Thursday, March 15.

— Lord Stanley is, we are happy to state, proceeding favourably at Knowsley, and we trust will shortly occupy his seat in the House of Commons.—*Standard.*

— The Mendicity Society, between the 1st of January and the 24th of February, gave to distressed families 89,017 meals, and employment to 1,189 men and 520 women, most of whom worked at the society's establishments a month, and many six weeks.

— *Le Siecle* gives a report that her Majesty Queen Victoria had addressed an autograph letter to the King of the French, inviting the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours to her Majesty's coronation, but that the Duke of Nemours only would be allowed to accept it.

— The Court of Aldermen met on Monday, and adopted a resolution, on the motion of Alderman Thompson, remonstrating with the Government for their expressed intention of bringing forward an enactment to place the control of the city police under the management of the Metropolitan Commissioners. It does seem a very strange anomaly that thieves may escape from one part of London into the other with impunity on account of this fanciful division of control. But one Alderman (White) had the good sense to oppose the resolution.

— The intelligence of the fate of the petition against the return of Mr Berkeley was received in Bristol with the most lively demonstrations of joy. Several bands of music almost spontaneously collected, for the news was quite unexpected, and paraded the streets till a late hour, each followed by crowds of persons, some bearing banners, &c. Cannon kept roaring from the ships in the basin and several parts of the city; and even some of the church bells, whose music has hitherto been reserved only to celebrate Tory triumphs, on this occasion sent forth their merry peals to hail the glorious triumph of the Liberal cause.

— A good deal of excitement prevails in Paris as to the accusation of swindling made against a deputy, M. Emile Girardin (by whose hand Armand Carrel fell). The commission of the Chamber has refused authority to prosecute; but this refusal only extends to the duration of the session. When it is over any one who pleases may prosecute a deputy.

— In addition to the 200 members who voted last time for the ballot, there are 48 other gentlemen known to be favourable to it, who did not vote on that occasion, but were absent either from indisposition or some other cause.

— The following members, who usually vote with ministers, went against them on Monday night on the motion of Lord Maidstone:—Mr J. Bonett, Sir Charles Coote, Mr J. Fielden, the Hon. W. Howard, Alderman Humphery, Lord Arthur Lennox, Mr W. Long, and Mr J. A. Smith—sufficient to turn the division the other way by a majority of 7. Not a single Tory had the magnanimity to vote in the minority. In the division that night, we may add, 57 Irish members voted in the minority, and 26 in the majority.

— The University of Durham have conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law on Earl Grey.

— By the death of Sir Gerard Noel, a vacancy has occurred in the representation of the county of Rutland. His son, the Hon. William Noel, has offered himself on independent principles, and is not likely to meet with any opposition. Sir Gerard Noel assumed the name of Noel as the representative of the Gainsborough family, whose extensive estates he inherited through his mother. He is succeeded in these estates by his eldest son, Lord Barham, a warm supporter of Liberal principles.—*Evening paper.*

— At a meeting held on Monday afternoon at the City of London Tavern, Mr Alderman Copeland in the chair, it was resolved, that the assembly of merchants, traders, and others, which daily takes place at the Guildhall, is exceedingly inconvenient, and that the same be removed to the quadrangle of the Excise-office without delay.

— Whatever may be the cause, absence of mind is progressing awfully in the States. One evening last week Mr Nahum Z. Fisk, of Poughkeepsie, being at tea with his wife, and having at her request filled the teapot, he actually set the kettle down in his chair and seated himself on the fire; first taking the precaution to gather his skirts under his arms. Luckily Mrs Fisk became instantly aware of the circumstance, and seizing the unhappy man by the collar, she whisked him off and dashed the contents of the slop basin at the burning part, otherwise there is no doubt serious consequences must have ensued. As it was, there was little harm done beyond the destruction of a pair of buckskin pantals, and a scarification which a good and quick supply of scraped potato would speedily remove.—*American Paper.*

— It has been found that the pork is better from the apple sauce to the pig! A gentleman has lately fed a fine pig upon apples which had been boiled with beans and meal, and which increased the size of the animal about ten pounds a week, and rendered the flesh of the most delicious flavour.—*Bury Post.*

— A paragraph has been going the round of the papers, intimating that Mr Richard Potter has it in contemplation to resign his seat in Parliament for this borough. We are enabled to state that there is not, and never has been, the slightest foundation for the rumour. Mr Potter is gradually recovering from his recent severe indisposition, and hopes soon to be able to resume his parliamentary duties.—*Manchester Guardian.*

— Her Majesty's Theatre opens on the 17th of this month, when Madame Persiani, who has made so great an impression at Paris, is to make her *debut* on our boards. A very strong company is announced for the approaching season. The public will learn with regret that Rubini intends to retire from the stage at the end of this season.

— Major-General Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K.C.B., has been appointed commander of the forces in Ceylon, vice Major-General Sir John Wilson, who returns home.

— The 124th anniversary festival of the Hon. and Loyal Society of Ancient Britons was celebrated on Thursday, St David's-day, in the Freemasons' Hall. The attendance of gentlemen of the principality of Wales was more than usually numerous. From the report it appeared that the charitable subscriptions had increased, and that the institution continued to flourish. The amount of subscriptions announced amounted to nearly 1,300*l.*, consisting of a long list of 50*l.* and 20*l.* contributions from most of the nobility and gentry connected with the principality.

— Kean's name was the "open sesame" at all the houses near the theatres; and ere Reeve came upon the stage he was apt to indulge much in the "little hours." Ha and his friends, lads of his own age, could not have got admission, but he knew the secret, and acted accordingly. After giving a mystic knock, he applied his mouth to the keyhole, and, with an exactitude of imitation that defied detection, exclaimed—"'Tis I—Kean—Edmund Kean!" In an instant the door was opened; in glided John, saying, with an easy assurance, "Ned's just gone round the corner—back in a moment."—*Colburn's New Monthly Magazine.*

— At one time Reeve had a servant boy who certainly did not attend to his toilet as carefully as he might. John was too late; a friend was on the fret beside him, and he was vainly attempting to shave himself with a razor which bore some resemblance to a *young* saw. It might have been expected that a man of his quick temperament would have flown into a furious passion. Not so; he turned coolly round, and said, in a tone of expostulation, "Dick, don't open any *more* oysters with my razors."—*Colburn's New Monthly Magazine.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Portsmouth Election.—Feb. 26.—The Portsmouth election is over, with triumphant success to the Liberals. At a late hour last night the Tory Chairman of Dr Quarrier's committee waited on Sir George Staunton, with a letter from the Doctor, announcing his determination not to go to the poll, consequently to-day, being the day of nomination, it became the day of election. Sir George Staunton was proposed by William Grant, Esq., banker, and was seconded by James Hoskins, Esq., solicitor. By this victory the Tories are driven for ever out of this borough; notwithstanding their leader, Mr Fleming, came down to assist them.—*Chronicle Correspondent.*

London and Southampton Railway.—On Wednesday the seventh half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the London and Southampton Railway Company took place at the City of London Tavern. John Easthope, Esq. M.P. presided as chairman. A most satisfactory discussion took place on the various affairs of the concern. We quote one passage from the report: "The works from Winchester to Southampton under the contract, formerly described, with Mr M'Intosh, are advancing towards completion. The directors reckon on having full two-thirds of the entire length of the railroad in profitable operation during the present year; the whole, with the exception of sixteen miles, early in the next spring; and that remaining sixteen miles, being the entire line, early in the spring of 1840. With very trifling exceptions, the whole of the land is purchased. The buildings at the *terminus* at Vauxhall are proceeding, and a satisfactory arrangement has been made by which, besides the accommodation by omnibuses, the passengers by this railway will have the additional accommodation of small steam-boats, by which they may be conveyed to and from the *terminus* from and to different places of embarkation and of landing along the river as low as London-bridge, in a few minutes, and at an expense not exceeding fourpence per passenger. The same conveyances will also be provided at Putney-bridge. A section of the line from London to Basingstoke was circulated with the half-yearly report in August last, showing the progress then made in the different excavations and embankments. From London to Woking-common any further section is now unnecessary, since, with the sole exception of Ditton-marsh embankment, as already mentioned, the road is completed to the formation level, and will be opened in the month of May next. From Woking-common, or rather from the commencement of the Goldsworth-hill cutting to Hook-common, where the Great South-western road crosses the line, a section is now given, showing the present actual state of the works; by comparing which with the former section the progress since made can clearly be seen, and whereby also the proprietors can see for themselves what work remains to be done to complete that important portion of the railway. The directors are enabled to announce that the French government have at length determined on making a line of railroad from Paris to Havre, which will doubtless operate beneficially on the traffic of the Southampton railroad." At the close of the discussion which followed, Vincent Eyre, Esq., John Lewis Eyre, Esq., and Simon M'Gillivray, Esq., three of the directors who went out by ballot, were then again unanimously re-elected by the proprietors. Mr M. A. Goldsmid then said, that when they looked back to the situation in which the affairs of this company were at no very distant period, and compared it with their present situation, they could not but come to the conclusion that great exertions had been made and great energy displayed somewhere. To the zeal and the integrity of the chairman and directors he mainly ascribed this favourable change. A resolution to this effect was carried by acclamation.—Mr Easthope, in returning thanks, said that he could assure them that he, in common with his colleagues, felt grateful to the proprietors for the indulgence that had been shown, and the confidence reposed in them, and the directors were determined by their constant zeal and attention to merit their approbation. (Cheers.) The meeting then adjourned.

Tipperary Election.—On Saturday last the nomination of candidates for the vacancy created in the representation of the county of Tipperary, by Mr Sheil's acceptance of the clerkship of the Ordnance, took place. The writ having been read by the high sheriff, the Hon. F. A. Prittie, the re-election of Richard Lalor Sheil, Esq., was proposed by the Venerable Archdeacon Laffan, P.P., and seconded by Thomas Lalor, Esq., of Cregg. Colonel W. Purefoy then came forward and named Samuel Barton, Esq., of Rochestown, as the champion of the Conservative interest. The nomination was seconded by Joseph Cooke, Esq., of Cordangan. Mr Sheil then addressed the electors in splendid style, and was received with every demonstration of popular favour. The show of hands was in favour of the late member, when a poll was demanded on the part of the new candidate. At the last date Mr Sheil headed his opponent by a large majority.—We since find, from the *Dublin Evening Mail*, that at the conclusion of the first day's polling Mr Barton, the Conservative candidate, resigned, and Mr Sheil was consequently elected without further opposition.

Mr O'Connell's Plan for Settling Tithes.—A letter recently appeared in the newspapers from the Rev. W. H. Maxwell (author of the *Wild Sports of the West*), addressed to Mr O'Connell, on the subject of his published scheme for the extinction of tithes, by paying the clergy out of the consolidated fund, and charging the counties with the entire, instead of the half, of the expense of supporting the constabulary. Mr Maxwell, who holds a prebend in the arch-diocese of Tuam, expressed himself ready to accept the terms, but he looked upon the security offered as "not worth a Jack Straw." Mr O'Connell has published a very long reply in the *Pilot*, of which the following is an extract:—"You are a wag, an exceedingly comical fellow, the life and soul of a military mess, and the glory of the *Wild Sports of the West*. I perceived that you had your tongue in your cheek while you were abusing me, and that you only wanted your fellow parsons to believe in the sincerity of your hatred of me, in order to convince them you were their friend, and so induce them to give a favourable ear to your strong recommendation of the plan now well known to be under the consideration of Government for the abolition of tithes, although that plan originated with me."

THE NAVY.

The following observations, by a Captain in command of a ship of the line, "On Re-Commissioning and Re-Manning her Majesty's Ships," appear to us entitled to attention. The objection to weak-handed ships, that is, to insufficiently manned ships, on the ground of the disgust given to the crews by the hard duty, is especially sound, and every enemy of impressment will join in reprobating a system which must render the Royal Navy an undesirable service to seamen who can find any other employment. The obvious policy should be to make it preferable to the merchant service; and we are not of the number of those who would grudge some additional expense for so important an object:—

"It is admitted by all who have lately been employed in her Majesty's navy, or who take an interest in the subject, that there is great difficulty in procuring seamen, or even seafaring men, to man our men-of-war employed in the peace. What, then, would be the difficulty if, by any unfortunate circumstance, the country were to be involved in sudden war, when the number of men required would be five times the number now employed? The reasons why there is so great a scarcity of seamen are very palpable; but it is not my intention to enter into them at present. They are unavoidable and uncontrollable under the existing circumstances. But it is imperative on those who administer to the naval affairs of such a maritime country as England, not only to endeavour to provide for such scarcity by encouraging a nursery for men-of-war seamen, but by every means in their power to remove all prejudice against the service, not only in the merchant seaman, but in the remains of the old men-of-war's men, who, by their histories of bygone times, encourage and foster emulation in their younger companions.

"Whilst considerable *increase* has taken place in the size of the mast and yards, ships are now sent to sea half-manned, and even half-armed. From this system of reducing the complement, the ordinary duties of working the ship, the anchors, and the cables, become to the crew heavy and harassing labour. The yards and sails which formerly *flew* in their different evolutions at the word of command, are now slowly dragged aloft, and, when there, it is equally tedious and difficult to reduce them to their original positions.

"Sailors know when and where the work is hard." Men-of-war's men have been accustomed to find their duties light and easy in full-manned ships, and cheerfully have vied with each other in the smartness and dexterity of evolution. The advantages gained by this emulation are incalculable. But this profitable rivalry no longer exists. The men feel the weakness of the crew. They and the officers bow to circumstances. The zeal, the activity, and the energies of both, are beaten down; and when once the system of a long drag and a slow drag is established, it is not easy to get out of it. If an officer tries to do *the thing* in the old way, he fails. The ship's company are disgusted. Men will not enter for vessels of war, with the masts and yards of a line-of-battle ship, and the complement of a small frigate. To persevere in such a practice is the ruin of both men and officers.

"A good seaman, who had served in the *Pique*, being asked by one of his officers to re-enter when that ship was re-commissioned, made this pithy reply—'No, no, sir; I have done with line-of-battle ships in disguise.'

"In a 74-gun ship we are now allowed a complement of [illegible] officers, men, and boys. The war complement is 820. Of the present reduced complement, fifty are boys, sent into the ships for the avowed purpose of making seamen. But when a servant for every officer is deducted, few of these boys remain as available hands, and these few are stuck on the mizen-topsail yard, and a very small proportion ever arrive beyond a landsman's rating. The ship is paid off at the end of three years. These boys are turned adrift; and by the time their money is spent, and their friends are anxious to be rid of them, they are beyond a boy's age, are rejected as seamen, and soon forget the little they have been taught. It follows that they are forced to seek other employment, and are compelled to abandon the service.

"To remedy these evils, I propose that every ship should be completed on the peace establishment according to her numerical war establishment, by apprentices bound to her Majesty's service for seven years; these apprentices to be taken at the age and rating of first-class boys; to be distributed in different parts of the ship, in the fore and main tops, from thence to the forecastle, and placed under the peculiar care and guidance of each captain of the station."

* Are not the ships (for it is reason) the *well-manned* ships of the peace establishment?

NOTABILIA.

The Virtues of Rough-and-round Men.—Cadell came at eight to communicate a letter from Hurst and Robinson, intimating that they had stood the storm. I shall always think the better of Cadell for this—not merely because his feet are beautiful on the mountains who brings good tidings, but because he showed feeling—deep feeling, poor fellow. He, who I thought had no more than his numeration-table, and who, if he had had his whole counting-house full of sensibility, had yet his wife and children to bestow it upon—I will not forget this, if all keeps right. *I love the virtues of rough-and round men—the others' are apt to escape in salt rheum, sal-volatile, and a white pocket-handkerchief.*—*Lockhart's Life of Scott.*

Editorial Labour.—The *Otaheite Gazette* (Sandwich Islands) is printed in a barn which answers every purpose for a publication-office, bulletin-office, editorial-office, printing-office, and chamber, parlour, kitchen, dog-house, and stable for the editor, his family and cattle. He does all the composition, writing, selecting, book-keeping, and marketing himself. He says with perseverance and economy he thinks he can get along. If he don't it will not be his fault.

Scott and his Imitators.—I read with interest, during my journey, *Sir John Chiverton* and *Brambletye House*—novels, in what I may surely claim as the style

"Which I was born to introduce—
Refined it first, and show'd its use."

They are both clever books—one in imitation of the days of chivalry—the other (by Horace Smith, one of the authors of *Rejected Addresses*) dated in the time of the Civil Wars, and introducing historical characters. I believe, were I to publish the *Canongate Chronicles* without my name (*nomme de guerre*, I mean), the event might be a corollary to the fable of the peasant who made the real pig squeak against the imitator, when the sapient audience killed the poor grunter as if inferior to the biped in his own language. * * * Pressed as I am by these imitators, who must put the thing out of fashion at last, I consider, like a fox at his shifts, whether there be a way to dodge them—some new device to throw them off, and have a mile or two of free ground while I have legs and wind left to use it. There is one way to give novelty; to depend for success on the interest of a well-contrived story.—*Scott's Diary.*

Difficulty of Serving a Writ.—"You don't mind expense, sir?" said Terms, speaking as though his mouth were lined with velvet.—"No—I don't!"—and the man of sticks wiped his brow, and struck his fist on the desk.—"Well, the surest way I know to serve him with a writ is this,"——"Name it, sir—name it."—"You say he rides an Arab mare?"—"I saw him—this very day, I saw him."—"Then the likeliest plan to serve the writ is,"——"Yes?"—"To mount a bailiff on a Persian horse;" and Terms nibbed his goose-quill.—*Men of Character.*

The Watcher.—Of all the many motives which urge people to mingle in the world,—ambition, frivolity, loneliness, self-interest, or curiosity,—there is, perhaps, no bitterness to compare with that which is felt by those who go out to watch. For the ambitious there is hope; for the self-interested, a scheme to work; for the lonely, an hour's forgetfulness; for the curious, an hour's enjoyment; but for the watcher, pain,—pain only; at best they can but convert an aching doubt into a miserable certainty. Oh! to stand among five or six hundred fellow-creatures, and feel that there is but one point of interest in that huge crowd—to hear the murmur of passing voices—to see the confusion of passing faces—to look at all, to answer some; to be conscious that what is said is scarcely heard; that what is seen is scarcely understood; and then suddenly to see, as it were, by the vivid and terrible lightning-flash across the storm in one's heart, that single object for which we have watched, which we have dreaded, yet desired to behold:—this is a fearful task for which to seek what is termed the gay world.—*A Tale by Mrs Norton, in the "Ages of Women."*

The Stage Rescued from Pollution.—If any conscientious persons are still deterred from sharing in the refined enjoyments of the acted drama, and from permitting their children to receive from it the vivid impressions which it leaves, by a just fear of the accidental influences with which it has been too frequently associated, they may be assured that an opportunity is now offered to them of accepting the benefit without the alloy. They will find one of those great theatres—where alone the mightiest effects of heroic action and suffering can ever be felt, or their greatness fitly presented,—under the direction of an artist whose personal worth might grace any profession or rank, and who, in seeking to dissipate the languor which has crept over the general heart in reference to the stage, at the sacrifice of his own health and ease, and the risk of his well-earned fortune, has had the virtue and the courage to cast away all vicious appliances, and to discourage every blandishment except those by which Art embodies the conceptions of Genius. To Covent Garden Theatre the sternest moralist may now conduct those whose moral nurture he regards as his most anxious and most delightful duty, without fear lest their minds should be diverted from the blameless gaieties or noble passions of this scene by the false suggestions of vice which he would screen, as far as possible, from their thoughts. It is, indeed, dramatic representation in essentially evil: if it is a crime [illegible]

august figures from the depth of time and the silence of books, "in their habits as they lived:" if it is a sin to displace the vapidity of conversation, revolving in its own small circle of personal experiences, by presenting the genial eccentricities of character to be at once laughed at and loved, and imagining the graces of society without its bitterness; if it is an offence against the Beneficent Author of our Being "to hold a mirror up" to the nature he has moulded, in which its grandest and its fairest varieties shall be reflected in the happiest combinations, as that choicest of all His human works—a poet's soul—has cast them; the attempts to remove from the magic glass all external impurities must be fruitless. But if there are those who, while they hold the faith and morals of Milton, are not afraid to accept his precept and to follow his example, I would entreat of them to assist the lessee of a great national theatre in his generous struggle to rescue the stage from the pollutions which have too long debased it. I urge this on them thus earnestly, because, in proportion as the dissipated and frivolous have withdrawn from this intellectual enjoyment, it becomes their province to sustain it; because I firmly believe that its maintenance is most important to the expansion of all that is social, and to the nurture of all that is great within us: because I deem it—not as an instructor in the way of direct moral invitation or purpose—but as dissolving the crust of selfishness which daily cares and labours gradually form about the kindest hearts; as softening the pride of conventional virtue, and bringing the outcasts of humanity within its sphere; and as combining all the picturesque varieties which external distinctions present with the sense of the noble equality which lies beneath them.—*Mr Serjeant Talfourd's Preface to the new Edition of Ion.*

LAW.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, MONDAY.

LEVY v. YATES.—Sir F. Pollock and Mr Hoggins conducted the plaintiff's case, and Mr Kelly that of the defendant.—The plaintiff is the proprietor of the Victoria Theatre, and the defendant is the proprietor of the Adelphi Theatre. The action was brought to recover compensation in damages for the breach of a contract into which it was alleged the defendant had entered to perform at the Victoria Theatre. The defendant denied having entered into the contract, and took an objection upon the plea to the right to bring the action, arguing that the plaintiff was engaged in an unlawful purpose, inasmuch as, from the evidence of Mr Sterling (who was called merely for that object), it was clear that the performances were to have been of a dramatic character, and that by the 25th of Geo. II, cap. 36, the license was only for performing music, dancing, and other public entertainments of that description.—Lord Denman was of opinion that the pieces which had been named were not such as were intended by the statute, and therefore the verdict must be for the defendant, with leave for the plaintiff to move it for the opinion of the Court; and it was arranged that if the judgment of the Court was in favour of the plaintiff, the whole should be referred to a gentleman at the bar.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Mr *James Prescott*, known by the name of "Warde," the actor, late of Covent Garden Theatre, applied on his petition from the Fleet prison, praying to be discharged under the act. He was supported by Mr Cook (with whom was Mr Woodroffe). Forty-six creditors were numbered in the schedule. Several had entered opposition, but none appeared. The debts in the aggregate amounted to 5,469*l.* 3s. 2d. There were some without consideration, and others more than once entered, the *bona fide* debts from the year 1831 were 2,975*l.* 17s. 5d. There were three debts amounting to 197*l.* 0s. 9d. The two stated to be good ones were, one from Mr Bunn, the lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, and another from Mr Levy, the proprietor of the Victoria; they were for arrears of salary. The cause of insolvency was ascribed to law expenses, and to a speculation in a theatre in Oxford street, which was to have been called the "Princess's Theatre."—Mr Commissioner Harris: I see by your present petition, Mr Warde, that you petitioned this court in July, 1831, and were heard in September of that year, when you were remanded for four months for a frivolous defence to an action.—The insolvent admitted that such was the fact.—Mr Commissioner Harris: You call yourself James Prescott. Is that your name?—Insolvent: It is, Sir; but I have been known as a performer at various theatres by the name of Warde for the last 26 years.—The insolvent was ordered to be discharged.

THURSDAY.—*Lady Augusta Elizabeth Hawke* was opposed by Mr Nicolls on the part of Mesdames Lebas, dressmakers, Regent street; Mr James, linen warehouseman, Charing cross; and other creditors. Her Ladyship was supported by Mr Cooke, with whom was Mr Woodroffe. It appeared that Lady Hawke was discharged under the act in 1832. Her present debts amounted to about 677*l.* and she had been in the receipt of two annuities of 150*l.* a-year, payable by two gentlemen named Marjoribanks and Anderson. Her insolvency was ascribed to the common cause—her expenditure exceeding her income. Lady Hawke had resided in one of the Alpha cottages, where she took boarders. Some left in her debt.—Mr Wilder, a butcher, and Mr Hancock, a victualler, appeared in person. The latter inquired of Lady Hawke whether she had consumed all the articles he had supplied. She said, "I sent a compliment of gin to the butcher that he should become a customer" (laughter), adding, "I told him the gin was better at your house than at any other." (Roars of laughter.)—Mr Commissioner Harris, in giving judgment, said this insolvent was discharged some years ago, and under all circumstances he was of opinion that some mark should be put upon her. He might remand her for making away with property, but he preferred remanding her for three calendar months under the 47th section.

KENSINGTON PETTY SESSIONS.

SINGULAR CASE.—On Monday a man of respectable appearance, apparently labouring under great excitement, and who stated his name to be Edmund Harding Beaumont, was placed at the bar before Mr Pilkington, charged with having effected a forcible entry into the house of Mrs Elizabeth Beaumont, the widow of a gentleman possessed of large West India property, recently deceased, residing at 24 Brompton square.—Mrs Beaumont, who appeared to be a very young lady, stated that about half-past seven o'clock on the previous evening a person called at her house, and served her with a citation from the Prerogative Court, to appear on Wednesday, at the suit of Mr Arthur Beaumont, the brother of the defendant. Shortly afterwards the defendant dashed in one of the front windows, and forcibly got into the house, declaring he would have witnesses to "his Will." Witness instantly ran up stairs and called out for the police, when Neele, T 185, came and took him into custody.—Mr Evans, a solicitor, of Frederick place, Gray's inn, said Mrs Beaumont was the sister-in-law of the defendant. She had last week taken out letters of administration to her deceased husband's property, which was immense.—Defendant: Ay, upwards of 100,000*l.*—Mr Evans, in continuation, said Mrs Beaumont had, on administering, declared her husband had died intestate, whereas the truth was there was a will in existence, which had been executed previous to her marriage, by which the property was otherwise disposed of. The defendant, who has under that will an interest in the property, had as much right to the possession of the house, which contained property to the value of full 3,000*l.*, as the defendant had. He certainly was wrong in creating a disturbance.—Mr Pilkington said whatever matter there might be in dispute between the parties the defendant's outrageous conduct could not be allowed.—Dr Beaumont, of Chelsea, who stated himself to be an elder brother of the defendant, who also appeared much excited, entered into a long family statement, during which he said (looking rather wildly at Mrs Beaumont), "I could a tale unfold" the most frightful and exceeding in enormity.—Mr Pilkington here interrupted him, saying he was not going to enter into the family contentions.—Mrs Beaumont said she was ready to meet the defendant and his family at the proper time and place, but those matters had nothing to do with the charge before the magistrate. The defendant had not only broken into her house, but had also done so at the houses of her friends, and her life was in continual danger.—Defendant (wildly): Yes, when I was in the house you said I was searching for trifles. I was not idle. I got my mother's portrait here (pointing to his breast) and was satisfied.—Mr Pilkington said, from the defendant's violent conduct it was evidently necessary he must be restrained. He should, therefore, require him to find two sureties in the sum of 40*l.* each, and himself in 60*l.*, to keep the peace.—Mr Evans and Dr Beaumont immediately entered into the required bail, and the defendant was discharged, on his undertaking to repair the damage he had done to the window.—On Mrs Beaumont driving off, the defendant called out "Police, stop that carriage and horses—they are mine;" but he was stopped by his legal adviser and Dr Beaumont.

POLICE.

MARYLEBONE.

On Tuesday, *John Quin*, a beggar, was charged with carrying on his vocation in the New road in the following audacious manner:—Horsford, an active officer in the employ of the Mendicity Society, stated that on the previous afternoon he was on duty in the New road, near Baker street, when he observed the prisoner, who was not more than twenty-five years of age, dressed in the character of an old man; he had a red cap on his head, which was pulled down over his apparently wrinkled and distorted visage, his body was bent nearly double, and his whole frame was made to shake so ingeniously that he seemed a palsied veteran of seventy-five. In this attitude he stood soliciting alms from the passengers, many of whom gave him money, observing that it was a great pity such a poor old man should not be taken better care of. He (the constable) having watched his imposition, and knowing him to be a most artful and persevering beggar, stepped forward to take him into custody. In an instant the prisoner's back was as straight as an arrow, and all his infirmities having vanished, he stood upon his defence, and, brandishing a thick stick, threatened to break the officer's nose if he dared to touch him. With the assistance of a policeman he was, after a desperate resistance, lodged in the station-house. Horsford, in conclusion, stated that the prisoner had once been sent back to Ireland, on a promise that he would remain there, but he soon found his way back to England, where he continued to carry on his old deceptions, and had been several times committed from Marlborough street and other offices. The prisoner was sent for one month to the House of Correction.

On Wednesday *George Carrot*, *Lucy Carrot* (his wife), *James Robinson*, and *Lavinia Swan*, were brought before Mr Rawlinson on the following charge:—Horsford and Rainey, officers in the employ of the Mendicity Society, deposed that, on the same morning, they saw the prisoners enter a gin-pala in Duke street, Oxford street, and on making their egress the men Carrot and Robinson followed several ladies, from whom, after much importuning, they received alms; the female prisoners kept in the rear, but as they were all old offenders, and well known as impostors, the whole party were taken into custody. It further appeared that the woman Swan had long been the object of Robinson's regard, as the following copy of a letter, found in her pocket, will testify:—"You Dear James—A long while ago you told me as you luv'd me, an I thought as your intenshens was honnerable; and I must say I was quite surprized to receive sich a letter from you as that you sent me last. You know as well as I do myself that I luves you to distrakshun; but as to your hoffer, its a willainous one, for I'll never live with any man as don't make me his wife; you little think what honnerable principels I've been brought up to, for if you did your conduct would be widely diffrent. But I cannot part from you—I must have you, and yet I no not how to write on sich a subject. Oh, James!

When first I met you in that place
And there beheld that smilin fase,
My buzzum felt all in a glow,
If it did'nt I wouldn't tell you so.
Your hart, I hope, is sound and true,
For if it aint you'll never do
For she as luves you night and day,
And on her nees does constant pray.
You darling James, then, com to me,
I craves it on my bended nee;
And may you ever constant prove
Unto the gal you ought to luve—

That's me.—Yours until death. LAVINIA SWAN."

The male prisoners, who are known by several *aliases*, and have frequently been convicted as rank impostors, were committed for two months, and the beautiful and sentimental Lavinia was, with the other female, cautioned and discharged.

GUILDHALL.

Some days since *William Cox*, a chimney-sweeper, in Red Bull court, Milton street, attended to answer the complaint of John Hill, one of the inspectors of the watch of Cripplegate, for employing a boy under ten years of age as a sweep, he not being an apprentice, nor on trial with the approbation of two justices to become an apprentice.—Hill stated, that seeing the poor little fellow, who seemed to be about seven years old, creeping and shivering about the ward between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, during the late inclement weather, he thought it his duty to take him to the watch-house, to ascertain his age and who he belonged to. He stated his age to be between seven and eight years, and gave his master's address. The sufferings of such miserable children did not meet the public eye. They were kept in doors during the day to sift cinders out of the soot, and they were to be seen in the streets only in the night, or rather early in the morning.—Sir Peter asked the boy, who was scarcely two feet high, how old he was.—The boy said he was ten.—Sir Peter asked him who told him to say so.—The boy answered, I is ten, Sir.—The Alderman being told the boy's parents were present, called the father, who stated that he was a labourer, a carrier of coals at the city kitchen, and his brother-in-law being a sweep he put his boy to him, knowing he would use him kindly. He was nearly 10 years old.—Sir Peter Laurie questioned the boy, who said he had been a sweep two months. He had been up two or three chimneys. He got up by pressing his knees against the wall, and drawing his body up by his elbows.—Sir Peter told the father to be cautious what answer he should give. If he had been guilty of cruelty he would punish him as if it were not his own child. What induced him to put his child to such a trade, and how had some of his teeth been knocked out?—The father (and the boy also) said the teeth had been kicked out by a bigger boy while he was at home. Want of employ obliged him to put the boy out.—Hill said, from the inquiry he had made in the neighbourhood, he believed the child to be about eight years old.—Sir Peter Laurie said his conduct in taking notice of these poor wretches was very creditable to his feelings. The father was a monster, without a spark of affection for his offspring; or he would not have made a sweep of his child. Talk of negro slavery! There was nothing in the West Indies so cruel as the sending children of the tender age of the boy before him to creep up a chimney at 3 o'clock in the morning. He could not proceed any further with the case then, as the law required two magistrates to concur in imposing the fine, but he would direct the boy to be kept in the Compter, and the officer might communicate with the Society for suppressing the use of Climbing Boys, and see whether they would take up the prosecution.

UNION-HALL.

On Thursday *Henry Passingham*, an engineer, was brought before Mr Jeremy, charged with assaulting Caroline Sant, a girl apparently between 14 and 15 years of age, with intent to commit a rape. The complainant stated that she was an inmate of Bermondsey workhouse, and that on Wednesday she was sent to her aunt's lodgings, near Cowcross, Smithfield, to know what she (the aunt) would take per week to board and lodge her (the complainant) instead of remaining in the workhouse; that her aunt, whom she could not see till after waiting some time, refused to receive her, and insisted upon her returning again from whence she came. Complainant accordingly went back again, and when she arrived at the workhouse, which was after 11 o'clock at night, *the gate porter refused to admit her, and desired her to come in the morning, and that she would be let in.* Complainant, being without the means of getting a lodging, went and sat down at the door of a house in Russell street, Bermondsey, intending to remain there until morning. While she was there the prisoner came up to her, and having inquired her age, asked her to accompany him. She refused, and he then went away, but soon came back, and again pressed her to go with him to the railway. She again refused, upon which he caught her up in his arms, and carried her to the railway and there laid her down. (The complainant here described the conduct pursued towards her by the prisoner, which is unfit for publication.) She cried out when the prisoner was ill-using her, and a policeman came up, and he was taken into custody. These facts were fully proved by the policeman.—The prisoner, in answer to the charge, said that he had been drinking very freely. He added, that he had no recollection of having used any violence or persuasion towards the girl.—Mr Jeremy said that he had no doubt as to the truth of the statement made by the girl. The charge was near being that of a capital felony; and if it was sent before a jury, it was very probable, as it was, that a very severe punishment would be awarded in the event of a conviction. Under all the circumstances, he (the magistrate) should think that he was not doing the duty that he owed to the public if he did not inflict the highest penalty that the law empowered him, and that was 5*l.* for the assault he had committed on the unfortunate girl.—[This case should have been sent to trial, and the workhouse authorities, if possible, comprised in the indictment.]

The Commissions of the various Circuits have been opened by the Judges, but we have not hitherto received the reports of any cases of more than ordinary interest.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

"SPRING-HEELED JACK."—Two persons, named Payne and Millbank, have undergone lengthened examinations during the past week, at the Lambeth street Office, on suspicion of being the miscreants who committed the disgraceful outrage on Miss Alsop at Old Ford, related in our paper of last week. The evidence did not suffice, however, to fix more than a strong suspicion, and the case was held over for further enquiry.

ACCIDENT IN ST JAMES'S PARK.—On Monday an inquest was held at the Chequers, Totthill street, upon the bodies of two fine lads, named Fryer and Burr, who were drowned in the ornamental water in the enclosure of St James's Park on Sunday afternoon. Hales, a police constable of the A division, deposed that as he was passing on the bank close to the Queen square gate he saw a boy throw a stick upon the ice, and, as he understood upon coming to the spot, the two deceased boys were induced by him to venture after it, in consequence of their being promised the stick if they would go after it. Fryer undertook the task, and was followed by his companion, and they both perished in the attempt. Several other witnesses were examined, who gave evidence to the same effect. James Ticklow, a boy of 14 years of age, who had thrown the stick upon the ice, was then called in and severely reprimanded by the coroner and jury. After some consideration the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

THE FATE OF RAVENSWOOD.—Mr William Williams, a medical gentleman of Barmouth, left that place on Wednesday week in good health, with the intention of going to Cardiganshire. He crossed Abardovy ferry on the evening of the same day with two gentlemen, who left him on the Penrhyn, and saw no more of him. On the following day his horse was found unsaddled on the Cardigan side. His cloak, top-coat, and body-coat were near the same place, and although every search has been made for him he has neither been found nor heard of, and it is believed he must have been drowned. A court of inquiry was held at Mochynlleth, and the opinion was that the unfortunate gentleman was lost in crossing the sands. This opinion is strengthened by the

nowledge that he was very short-sighted.—*North Wales Chronicle.*

SHOPLIFTING BY THREE SISTERS.—Three sisters, daughters of a man at Edithweston, and all married women, were examined at the Town-hall in Stamford on Monday and Tuesday last. It seemed that the three women, residing in parishes several miles apart, have long been in the habit of meeting at Stamford on market days, and, dressed in large cloaks, going together to drapers' shops, and stealing whatever articles they could secrete amongst them. They were all caught at last in one shop, and warrants were granted to search the houses of their husbands. At Baston and Edithweston an immense quantity of drapery goods of all descriptions were found concealed under the beds and in boxes. The practice was, after stealing goods, to go together to a public convenience under the market portico, and there to make a division of them, each sister taking a share, or selecting articles of most use to her. The scene at the Town-hall on Tuesday night, when the women ascertained that each had separately made a confession implicating the others, can hardly be conceived. Each attributed to the ill counsel of her sisters her own criminality, and one laid her melancholy situation to the want of care of her education and habits by a dissolute father. They were all committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions. Besides drapery goods, stolen shoes, ironmongery, and other articles, were found on executing the search warrants.—*Lincoln Gazette.*

A DESPERATE EXPEDIENT.—On Tuesday last a man named *Whiting*, a deserter from the 7th Fusileers, who was confined in Boston gaol, adopted the following singular mode of disqualifying himself for a military life, although he will probably be punished with transportation:—He contrived to rub the iron hoop on his kit on a stone until it was as sharp as a knife; he then placed the first joint of his fore-finger on the edge of the hoop and struck it sharply with a sweeping-brush, which, however, had not the desired effect. He again laid his finger in the same position as before on the hoop, and repeated the blow with increased force, by which he succeeded in amputating the first joint of his finger. Mr Coupland, surgeon to the gaol, was sent for, but Whiting declared that he was resolved to be a soldier no longer, and that, if the parts were sewn together, he would tear them apart again as soon as the doctor quitted him. Notwithstanding the roughness of the instruments employed, the amputation was performed as smoothly as if a surgeon had done it.—*Boston Herald.*

DISINTERESTEDNESS.—A gentleman named Cornwallis, living in Cecil street, Strand, on coming out of the St James's Theatre some nights ago, between ten and eleven o'clock, was accosted by a young man, respectably attired, who informed him that his handkerchief was partially hanging out of his pocket, adding that one of the numerous pickpockets skulking about the neighbourhood would no doubt soon possess himself of it. Mr Cornwallis thanked the young man, and they walked together for some time conversing on indifferent subjects. On reaching the corner of the Strand and Cecil street, Mr Cornwallis wished his communicative friend good night. On arriving at his lodgings he found that his coat pocket had been most dextrously cut by some sharp instrument, and every article it contained was extracted, viz., his silk handkerchief, a red morocco pocket-book, in which was two 5*l.* notes, a volume of Byron's Works, and a valuable opera-glass. No doubt could be entertained but that the robbery was effected by the young fellow, who must have been a thief of the first water, from the style in which the pocket of the coat had been cut.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT KNOWSLEY.—A few days since, a shocking accident occurred at the seat of Earl Derby, at Knowsley. The gamekeepers had returned from a shooting excursion, and were about laying by their guns for the day; some of them were in the new room appropriated for the servants, when suddenly they heard a loud report from the gun-room. Immediately a person came in to say that Scotch Jack (one of the Knowsley gamekeepers) had shot Timothy. Timothy shortly expired. His heart and stomach were shockingly mutilated, and the blood from the wounds was great in the extreme. Deceased and the person by whose hand he met his death were on the best terms, and the accident was caused by Scotch Jack's holding the gun in the bend of the arm, the muzzle down; but another gamekeeper coming up, and seizing hold of him, by accident caused the piece to rise, and the friction of the arm upon the trigger caused it to go off.—*Liverpool paper.*

SUDDEN DEATH OF A BURGLAR.—On Friday se'nnight the house of Mr Pozzi, an extensive wadding manufacturer in Coleman street, Bunhill row, was forcibly entered, and a large quantity of wadding and cotton was carried off. Sergeant Seal, of the G division of police, undertook to trace the thieves, and in the course of his inquiries he received information which induced him to proceed to a house in Peter street, Whitechapel, where he found the greater part of the property, and obtained further information which confirmed his suspicions that an old Irishman in the neighbourhood had taken an active part in the burglary. On Sunday evening he went, in company with another policeman, to apprehend him, and on entering the room he found between thirty and forty of the lowest class of Irish engaged in "waking" a corpse, and on inquiring for his man he ascertained that he had been cited before a higher tribunal to answer for his offences, for he had suddenly dropped down dead that morning, and was the subject of the wild funeral rites that were being performed.

A LATE DISCOVERY.—On digging the foundation of a cart shed at the Five Bells, Wickham, on Monday and Tuesday last, six human skeletons were found at about two feet depth from the surface. From the manner in which they were placed no doubt exists but that they are the fruits of some desperate murders, and that they have been buried at different times. Several old people recollect the spot to have been a dung-heap attached to the house of a notorious highwayman named Fullwood. The whole of the skeletons were those of young persons. Wickham-heath was, half a century ago, the notorious resort of highwaymen, and this place adjoins the heath.—*Reading Mercury.*

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF SHIPPING.—The Limerick and Cork mails have reached the Dublin Post-office, with terrible accounts of wrecks on the Irish coast. They were conveyed on horseback. The Cork papers of Saturday are filled with accounts of the dreadful havock amongst the shipping on that part of the southern coast, during the gale of Wednesday night and Thursday. With the exception of her Majesty's ship *Hercules*, two revenue cruisers, and a few traders, every vessel in Cove harbour, including the French frigate *Terpsichore*, was driven on shore, and some were totally lost. The damage done on the coast was greater than has been experienced for many years. Guns were firing in the offing, and the greatest alarm prevailed. There was a report of a French frigate from Bourbon being in this offing, but no boat could venture out. The beach all the coast was strewed with wrecks.

WRECK OF THE PACKET RANGER.—FALMOUTH, Feb. 15.—The fearful, tremendous hurricane which has prevailed from E.S.E. for the last twenty-four hours along this coast, and, although partially subsided, still blows a gale, has left behind it tokens of its visitation in the wreck of her Majesty's packet Ranger, which packet broke from her moorings at five o'clock A.M., from which period, for three hours, guns were continually fired by her. The constant fall of hail and snow prevented its being known on shore what position the vessel was in, from which the reports were heard as signals for assistance. The sea had driven her broadside on the shore, under Trefusis hill, on the spot where the Queen transport was lost, some years ago. A man called Andrews was drowned. An instance of great intrepidity occurred to-day. When the wind was at its height two men were seen on board a coal hulk in the harbour exerting themselves to the utmost in pumping her, and likewise a coal bag hoisted to a spar, indicating distress. It being known that the hulk was leaky, the circumstance was talked of among a crowd of persons who were looking on as one of the greatest peril, and, unless the men were taken off immediately, that they would perish. At this moment, Lieutenant Field, R.N., happened to be passing, and on his hearing the circumstance, hastened to the pier and engaged a six-oared longboat to attempt to rescue the poor fellows from destruction; the gallant officer not only bribed the boatmen with his pocket, but likewise shared their danger; and after very great exertion they happily succeeded in liberating the men from, to all appearance, a watery grave. Lieutenant Field is in command of the Rapid, the South Australian commissioner's brig, awaiting dispatches in this harbour. It is to be hoped that this meritorious, noble act will meet with the reward it deserves from the government.—The various accounts of shipwrecks in all the papers are very distressing.

WRECK OF THE THETIS, AND MIRACULOUS PRESERVATION OF THE CREW.—During the tremendous gale on Wednesday, the 14th ult. the brig Thetis of Liverpool struck on the eastern end of the Breakwater at six p.m. Lieut. Holman, in command of the Boxisand coast-guard station, immediately put off in his six-oared boat, in the hope of saving the lives of the crew, but the sea running so tremendous high, and blowing a heavy gale from the east, with a flood tide, he found, after the utmost exertion his men were capable of, that it would be impossible to reach her until the turn of the tide, their boat having several times nearly swamped. He was, however, enabled to reach the harbour-master's vessel, the Tavy. Whilst on board this vessel the piercing and heart-rending cries of the crew for help stimulated him to fresh exertion, and another attempt was made at the imminent risk and danger of their lives. At half-past 11 he succeeded in reaching the sufferers, the boat having again twice filled, and being nearly on the point of going down. He took off the captain and four men of the crew, and conveyed them on board the Chatham; but, on learning that one of the poor fellows was still on the wreck who was too much exhausted to cry for help, *this gallant officer again put off*, determined to leave no human means untried to rescue the poor fellow from his impending fate, which was accomplished with the utmost difficulty and danger, in consequence of the wreck being on the rugged unfinished end of the Breakwater. After surmounting this difficulty, they succeeded in conveying him on board the Chatham, where, in a few minutes after, he expired. Nothing but the hand of a merciful Providence could have saved the boat and crew in this last attempt, *as she was nearly full of water on reaching the Chatham, and had another sea struck her, she must have gone down.* No language can describe the feelings of the rescued crew. They had held on by the rigging five hours, and had abandoned every hope of being saved, not believing it possible any aid could be afforded them. *This is one among the many instances in which this gallant officer has periled his own life in attempts to save those of persons wrecked.* As recently as the 1st of November last, the Albion was wrecked on the Breakwater, when Lieut. Holman went off in his boat from a dead lee shore through a terrific sea, and succeeded in reaching the crew. Lieut. Holman was ably assisted by Mr Finlator, foreman of the Breakwater work, who volunteered to go in the boat with him. It is said this was the severest gale from the eastward experienced at Plymouth for the last fifty years.

MURDER IN THE ISLE OF MAN.—A man of the name of Clucas was apprehended in Liverpool on Tuesday, charged with the murder of a Yorkshireman, named Frank Wilson, in the Isle of Man, on Wednesday week. The evidence given at the inquest, which had been held on the Wednesday previous to the man's arrest, was mainly circumstantial, and the jury, after consulting for more than an hour, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against Philip Clucas." The circumstances will be more fitly detailed some other opportunity.

MONSTROUS ATROCITY.—A letter of the 19th, from Bilboa, enters into some revolting details of the violation of two young females, sisters, one of whom was not more than sixteen years of age, by a party of twelve Christino officers, in garrison at Portugalette. The unfortunate young girls were seized by order of the officers, conducted to the guard-house, where they underwent the mockery of a trial as Carlists, and condemned to be placed at the mercy of their inhuman ravishers. The family of the ill-fated victims had addressed a complaint to the General, and a number of officers had by his orders been placed under arrest.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

COMMERCE.

SHARE LIST.	Div.	Paid	Price.
Grand Junction Canal	12 0 0	100	x19
Manchester & Liverpool Railway	10 0 0	100	201
London and Birmingham Do.		90	170
London Dock	2 10 0	100	7
St Katherine's Dock	5 0 0	100	100
West Middlesex Water Works	4 0 0	100	90
Grand Junction Water Works	2 10 0	50	50
Alliance Insurance	5 per C.	10 12	13½
Guardian Insurance	1 7 0	27 10	33½
Chartered Gas	3 0 0	50	49
Imperial Gas	2 10 0	50	46
Canada Land Company	6 per C.	28	32½
Provincial Bank of Ireland	8 per C.	25	30
General Steam Company	1 5 0	15	23½
Reversionary Interest Company	5 0 0	100	127
Brazil Mining	———	20	21½
United Mexican Do.	———	40	5½
United States Bank	6 per C.	100 Ds	83½
Eastern Counties Railway		3	2½
Great Western		83	93
National Bank of Ireland		17½	19½

(*From the List of Messrs Wolfe, Brothers, Stock-brokers, Change-alley.*)

THE FUNDS.—SATURDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols	93	Belgian	103½ to
Do. Account	93	Brazil	75½
3 per Cent. Reduced		Dutch 2½ per Cent.	53¾
3½ New	101	Danish	94½
3½ Reduced		French 5 per Cent	101
Long Annuities	15⅝	Mexican 6 per Cent	20½
Bank Stock		Colombian	19½
Exchequer Bills	63 pm.	Russian	110
India Stock	263½	Port. Regency	28
India Bonds	63 pm.	Spanish	19¼

CORN MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY.—The supply of Wheat fresh up to this morning's market is rather short. Fine samples have obtained 1s. per quarter in advance from this day week, but the cold and damp are difficult of sale. Malting Barley is in demand, but distilling and grinding qualities are dull. The demand for Oats is considerable, and prices are maintained. Beans of the best dry quality sell freely. White Boiling Peas are in request. Others without alteration. White and Brown Mustard Seeds are looking upwards. Red Clover Seed and Spring Tares are rather dearer. In other articles of grain there is nothing to notice. Flour remains unaltered.

	Per quar.		Per quar.
Wheat, Kent & Essex	54s 55s	Peas, Gray	—s —s
—— Suffolk	54s 56s	Beans, small	30s 40s
—— Norfolk	53s 61s	—— Tick	27s 30s
Rye	27s 30s	Oats, Potato	22s 27s
Malt	46s 58s	—— Poland	22s 26s
Barley	25s 30s	—— Feed	—s —s
Ditto, fine	30s 36s	Flour	42s 48s
Peas, White	32s 36s	Ditto, fine	50s 55s
—— Boilers	36s 40s		

Arrivals from the 19th to the 24th of Feb. inclusive.

	Wheat	Barley.	Malt.	Oats	Rye	Beans	Peas.
English	4711	4918	5083	257	—	4711	1502
Scotch	—	—	—	75	—	—	—
Irish	—	—	17	15817	—	—	—
Foreign							

FLOUR.—English, 4,607 sacks; Scotch, —; Irish, —; Foreign, — barrels.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY.—The arrivals of grain to-day are moderate. Our millers buy freely of Wheat of good quality at Monday's prices. Barley is steady in prices. Oats are 6d. dearer to needy buyers. Beans, Peas, and other grain unaltered.

Gazette Averages.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Week ended Feb. 23	35s 2d	28s 8d	20s 9d	27s 6d	32s 0d	32s 10d
Six weeks (Govern's Duty)	34s 11d	28s 10d	20s 1d	28s 8d	32s 10d	33s 7d

SMITHFIELD MARKET, FRIDAY.

Prices per Stone.		At Market.	Monday.	Frid.
Beef	3s 4d to 4s 0d	Beasts	2822	328
Mutton	4s 0d to 4s 10d	Calves	70	84
Lamb	0s 0d to 0s 0d	Sheep & Lambs	1956	1540
Veal	4s 8d to 5s 4d	Pigs	410	280
Pork	4s 4d to 5s 2d			

Prices of Hay and Straw, per load of 36 trusses.

Hay, 4*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* | Clover, 5*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* to 5*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*
Straw, 2*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* to 2*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*

The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending Feb. 27, is 38*s.* 10½*d.* per cwt.

COAL MARKET, FRIDAY.

Price of Coals per ton at the close of the market:—Adair's, 21s 6d—Bute's Tanfield Moor, 22s 6d—Carr's Hartley, 23s—Felling Main, 21s 0d—Hebburn Main, 23s 0d—Holywell, 24s 6d—Leaze's Main, 19s 6d—Original Windsor Ponto, 22s—Russell's High Main, 21s 6d—Tanfield Moor, 24s—West Hartley, 25s—Willington, 23s 6d—Wall's end: Bewicke and Co., 21s; Clark and Co., 22s; Hotspur, 22s 6d; Killingworth, 23s 6d; Newmarch, 21s 3d; Northumberland, 20; Perkins, 22; Walker, 23s 6d; Eden Main, 25s 0d; Braddyll's Hetton, 27s 6d; Haswell, 27s; Hetton, 27s 6d; Lambton, 27s 6d; Pemberton, 23s 9d; Stewart's, 27s 6d; Barrett, 25s 3d; Barrington, 22s 3d; South Durham, 22s; Tees, 20s—Cowpen, 21s.—Ships arrived, 2.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Tuesday, February 27.

12 BANKRUPTS.

W. Nockells and J. Barsham, Stratford, Essex, oxalic acid manufacturers. [Trehern & White, Leadenhall street.
W. Morgan, Cheltenham, builder. [King & Son, Serjeants' Inn.
G. Morgan, Dolyddyrion, Carnarvonshire, tanner. [Lowe and Co. Southampton buildings, Chancery lane.
M. Hawkes, Sharrington, Norfolk, auctioneer. [Bridger, Finsbury circus.
R. Murray, Norwich, stationer. [Bevan, Old Jewry.
S. Ride, Leicester, engineer. [Dyneley & Co. Gray's inn.
J. Ride, Leicester, engineer. [Dyneley & Co. Gray's inn.
J. Daft, Nottingham, money scrivener. [Taylor & Collinson, Great James street, Bedford row.
G. Sharland, Exeter, wine merchant. [Bruttan & Clipperton, Bedford row.
H. Freeth, Bath, perfumer. [Clarke and Medcalf, Lincoln's inn fields.
R. Evans, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, innkeeper. [Bigg, Southampton buildings.
J. Mudge, Devonport, printer. [Bourdillon and Son, Great Winchester street.

Friday, March 2.

8 BANKRUPTS.

J. Wyatt, West Smithfield, machinist. [Dodd, Billiter street.
J. S. Holdsworth, Lower Edmonton, corn-merchant. [Adamson, Ely place.
J. Grisham, Clerkenwell green, licensed victualler. [Harper, Kennington cross.
J. Wood, High street, St Giles's-in-the-fields, eating-house-keeper. [Reilly, Clement's inn, Strand.
M. Richardson, Chelmsford, innkeeper. [Bigg, Southampton buildings.
T. Jones, Carnarvon, ironfounder. [Weeks and Gilbertson, Cook's court, Lincoln's inn.
G. Low, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, stone-dealer. [Rickards and Walker, Lincoln's inn fields.
C. Griffith, Chester, cabinet-maker. [Lewis & Lewis, Ely place.

WAR-OFFICE, March 2.

1st Dragoon Guards—J. Bethune, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Bevan, who retires.
31st Foot—Second Lieut. A. Stevens to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hume, who retires; H. W. Martin, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Stevens.
37th Foot—Second Lieut. J. Bowen to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Foster, deceased, Dec. 11.

49th Foot—Ensign R. Armstrong, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lewis, who retires; W. Irwin, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Armstrong, March 2.

51st Foot—Lieut. M. C. O'Connell, from the half pay of the Royal African Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice B. J. Gray, who exchanges, March 2.

55th Foot—Lieut. J. R. Magrath, to be Adjutant, vice Heriot, who resigns the Adjutancy only, Sept. 19.

61st Foot—Staff Assistant-Surgeon F. S. Sanser, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Cameron, whose appointment has not taken place, March 2.

72d Foot—Quartermaster S. Brodripp, from half-pay of the 8th Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice J. Macpherson, who retires upon half-pay, March 2.

76th Foot—Gent. Cadet J. D. Beresford, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hopkins, deceased, March 2.

77th Foot—Capt. T. G. Egerton, from the 99th Foot, to be Captain, vice Deverill, who exchanges, March 2.

82d Foot—Gent. Cadet P. J. B. Priestley, from the Royal Military Coll. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Stewart, deceased, March 2.

99th Foot—Capt. G. S. Deverill, from the 77th Foot, to be Captain, vice Egerton, who exchanges, March 2.

MEMORANDUM.—The date of Lieut. Moylan's commission as Adjutant in the 72d Foot, is 14th April, and not 25th August, 1837, as formerly stated.—The name of the Captain who was promoted to be Major, by purchase, in the 34th Foot, in the *Gazette* of the 23d of February, is H. Deedes, and not H. Dewes.

BIRTH.

On the 25th ult. at Titsey place, the lady of William Leveson Gower, Esq., of a son and heir.

On the 25th ult. at his house in Maddox street, the lady of Thomas King, M.D., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 27th ult. at St John's church, Hampstead, Thomas Longman, Esq, eldest son of Thomas Norton Longman, Esq., of Mount grove, Hampstead, to Georgiana Townshend, eldest daughter of the late Major Bates, Royal Artillery.

A few days ago a couple were married at Rochdale parish church; both of them are upwards of 60 years of age. It is the third time the bride, and fourth time the bridegroom, have attended the hymeneal altar.

DEATHS.

On the 17th ult. the Dowager Lady Chatterton. She retired to rest, in her usual health, on Friday night, the 16th, having passed the evening in her family circle in her wonted spirits. At four o'clock on Saturday she complained of indisposition, and in an hour had departed.—*Cork Constitution.*

On Wednesday week, at his seat, Fairleigh Priory, near Maidstone, Sir John Dean Thomson, K.C.H., F.R.S., and F.L.S. He was in the 75th year of his age, and late a commissioner and accountant-general of the navy.

At Chesham, Bucks, aged 63, G. Sutthery, Esq.; and, a few days after, at the same place, aged 62, John Sutthery, Esq., his brother.

On the 7th of December, on board the Palmyra, on his passage to England, Jackson Perring, of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law, eldest son of Philip Perring, Esq., of Torrington square, Deputy Queen's Advocate at Ceylon.

The last accounts from Antigua have brought intelligence of the death of Lieut. R. E. Owen, commander of her Majesty's ship Carron. His remains were interred at Falmouth, in that island, with military honours, attended by his Excellency the Governor, the officers of the 14th regiment, and the officers, seamen, and marines of the ships in the harbour.

On the 18th ult. in the 81st year of his age, Harrison Chilton, Esq., Whitby, Yorkshire; also, on the same day, in the 50th year of his age, his nephew, John Potter, Esq., Amwell street, Claremont square, Pentonville.

On the 13th ult. in the Rue Neuve de Berry, Paris, in the 61st year of her age, Mrs Alcock, wife of George Alcock, Esq., daughter of the late George Lowther, Esq., of Kelrue, in the county of Meath, and great grandaughter of General Ponsonby, who fell in the battle of Fontenoy.

Out of 82 funerals in the parish of Dalston in the course of last year, 19 of them were of persons above 70 years of age. Of these there were seven between 80 and 90, and one at the advanced age of 98. And since the commencement of the year, out of 17 deaths, there have been 10 above 70 years of age—one of them 82, three of them 86, and one of them 88.—*Carlisle Patriot.*

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.

TO-MORROW will be performed Shakspeare's Historical Tragedy of MACBETH. Macbeth, Mr Macready; Macduff, Mr Phelps; Lady Macbeth, Mrs Warner. After which, the Opera of FRA DIAVOLO.

On Tuesday, the New Play of the LADY OF LYONS. Claude Melnotte, Mr Macready; Beauseant, Mr Elton; Pauline Deschappelles, Miss Helen Faucit. After which, AMILIE; or, The Love Test.

On Wednesday there will be no Performance.

On Thursday, THE LADY OF LYONS. With THE ORIGINAL. And JOAN OF ARC.

On Friday there will be no Performance.

Private Boxes to be had at SAMS'S Royal Library, St James's street, Pallmall.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.

Power returned—Rory O'More for a few Nights, and Larry Hoollagan—The "Fly" every Night.

TO-MORROW, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, RORY O'MORE. Rory O'More, Mr Power; De Welskein, Mr Yates. After which, THE BLACK DOMINO. Angelle, Mrs Yates. To be followed by (not acted these fourteen years) the Farce of MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE. Larry Hoollagan, Mr Power. To be followed by THE GNOME FLY! The Gnome! Baboon! and Fly! Hervio Nano.

Privat Boxes to be had at SAMS'S Royal Library, St James's street, Pallmall.

ST JAMES'S THEATRE.

FIRST NIGHT OF THE AMBASSADRESS.

TO-MORROW will be performed THE AMBASSADRESS. Fortunatus, Mr Braham; Benedict, Mr Barnet; Henrietta, Miss Rainforth; Charlotte, Miss J. Smith; Countess, Miss Smith; Madame Barnack, Madame Sala. After which, THE FATAL SECRET. Bluball, Mr Harley. To be followed by JENNY JONES. Principal characters by Mr Caulfield, Mr Gardner, and Miss Caulfield. To conclude with THE SPITALFIELDS WEAVER. Brown, Mr Webster; Simmons, Mr Wright; Adele, Miss Allison.

Private Boxes to be had at SAMS'S Royal Library, St James's street, Pallmall.

COCOA, Best, 9d. pr lb.; 82s. pr cwt.; 80l. pr ton.
CHOCOLATE, 10d. 90s. 88l.
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H. ADAMS, OPTICIAN and SPECTACLE MANUFACTURER, begs respectfully to solicit the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, to his stock of BRAZIL PEBBLES and GLASSES of every description, ground on the most accurate principles to suit the various defects of sight, and elegantly mounted in gold, silver, tinned steel, tortoiseshell, and other frames. To those who find their sight failing, he takes the liberty to recommend the use of his PRESERVERS, by which the eyes may be saved for years from any further decay. He also assures those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be disposed to honour him with their patronage, that they may rely upon being suited in the most correct manner, not only with Pebbles or Glasses of the proper focus and most perfect kind, but with frames peculiarly adapted to the face of the wearer, so that the centre of each is brought exactly opposite to the pupil of the eye, which is of great importance, although entirely neglected by many Opticians.

*** A relic of the late Small Pebbles Street

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Their profits are small in detail, but, from the extent of their business, and the avoidance of bad debts, sufficient to repay the capital employed. Every article they use is of the best quality, and the workmanship is performed by men of the first-rate taste and skill.

	£ s. d.
Superfine Coats	3 4 0
Superior quality	3 10 0
Superfine Frock Coats, including Silk in Skirts	3 18 0
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Sutton Sharpe	5 5 0	Joseph Strutt, Derby	20 0 0
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John Disney	5 0 0	First List from Hitchin, Herts	30 0 0
Hemery Le Breton	2 0 0	Sir T. C. Morgan	1 0 0
Richard Taylor	1 0 0	J. T.	0 10 0
Sir W. Owen, Bart.	2 0 0	Rev. J. Hunt Grubbe	1 1 0
R. Langslow	3 3 0	T. H. T.	10 0 0
Sir G. Staunton, Bart.	10 0 0	Charles Howard	5 0 0
Samuel Amory	5 5 0	Richard Smith	5 5 0
William Amory	5 5 0	J. Lackington	5 0 0
S. Boddington	10 0 0	Jones Brothers	5 0 0
W. M. James	1 1 0	John Sandys	5 0 0
R. Stone	5 5 0	J. E. Johnston	5 0 0
F. O. Martin	5 5 0	Dr Pye Smith	2 2 0
John Mellor	1 1 0	C. C.	1 0 0
G Borrett	1 1 0	Colonel G. P. Baker	1 0 0
General K. Money	5 0 0	E. V. Ind	2 2 0
Rev. P. Ewart	5 0 0	H. Smith	3 3 0
J. Keene	1 0 0	J. Lentall	5 0 0
Sam. Palmer	2 0 0	J. Grulton	10 0 0
A Friend	1 0 0	Mrs Edmunds	10 0 0
T. H. Hall	2 2 0	R. Bentley	10 0 0
T. Brooksbank	1 1 0	G. Basevi	2 0 0
John Hibbert	2 0 0	J. M. Herbert	1 1 0
John Hibbert, jun.	1 0 0	Mesdieux	2 2 0
John Grimston	10 0 0	S. M.	5 0 0
Thomas Stonor	5 0 0	C. Cardale Babington	3 3 0
J. Wiltshire, jun.	2 0 0	John James	1 0 0
Joseph Ewart	5 0 0	Edward Williams	0 10 0
George Stephen	1 1 0	George Woodfall	2 0 0
B. G. King	50 0 0	Hammersmith Reform Club	5 0 0
Charles Eyston	5 0 0	A. W. Hobarts	25 0 0
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J. W. Cropley	0 10 0	T. B.	0 2 6
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W. M. Griffiths	0 5 0	John Nicholson	1 0 0
Richard Burnett	1 1 0	Anthony M. Soulby	0 5 0
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Who pays the Piper?	0 5 0	J. H. Brian	0 5 0
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H. Morton	5 0 0	Thomas Dunn	5 0 0
Thomas Bell	2 0 0	G. T. Dunn	5 0 0
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Charles Rayne	2 0 0	George Straker	2 0 0
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General Hay, Rannes	5 5 0	James Man, advocate	0 10 6
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H. L. Lumsden, Auchindoir	5 5 0	Justice to Ireland	1 1 0
Alex. Forbes, Rothmaise	2 2 0	An Enemy to Oppression	0 10 6
Jas. Allan, Union place	2 2 0	A Friend to the good Cause	0 5 0
Thos. Bannerman, ditto	2 2 0	Al. Stronach, advocate	1 1 0
P. Kilgour, Woodside	2 2 0	Captain Craigie	1 1 0
A. Forbes, Castle street	1 1 0	John Smith, New bridge	0 10 6
And. Sutherland, manufacturer	1 1 0	John Innes, Union place	1 1 0
John Gerard, Midstrath	1 1 0	George Still, Millden	0 10 6
Capt. A. Forbes, R.N.	1 1 0	Anti-Spottiswoode	0 10 6
A Friend to Freedom	1 1 0	Jas. Morrison, Dee street	0 10 6
Mr Lewis Crombie, City Treasurer	1 1 0	Alexander Duncan, quill-manufacturer	1 0 0
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		Anti-Henry	0 10 6

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Joshua Heath	0 10 0	Thomas Woodman	0 10 0
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W. S.	0 5 0	James Norris	0 10 0
J. G. Bultfield	0 5 0	W. W. D.	0 5 0
George Allan	0 5 0	George Cutler	0 5 0
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F. J. Gunning	2 2 0	G. Leapingwell	3 3 0
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J. R. HOVENDEN, Hon. Secretary,
and Chairman of the Committee of Management.

CITY ELECTION.—WOOD, GROTE, CRAWFORD, and PATTISON.—The Liberal Constituency are earnestly solicited to SUPPORT the RETURN of the FOUR REFORM MEMBERS by additional subscriptions in aid of the fund collected to defray the heavy costs of resisting the petition. The ballot of the Parliamentary Committee having taken place this evening, all unpaid subscriptions are requested to be paid into the banking houses of Messrs Jones, Lloyd and Co.; Messrs Ladbrokes, Kingscote, and Co.; Messrs Rogers, Olding, and Co.; Messrs Drewitt and Fowler; or Messrs Denison and Co.

London, Feb. 27, 1838. JOHN TRAVERS, Treasurer.

CENTRAL SOCIETY of EDUCATION.—The Members and Friends of the Central Society of Education will DINE together on SATURDAY, the 24th of MARCH instant, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King street, St James's square, at SIX O'CLOCK.

THOMAS WYSE, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

STEWARDS.

Sir Montagu L. Chapman, Bt., M.P.	Swynfer Jervis, Esq., M.P.
Carteret T. W. Ellis, Esq.	Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P.
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Gentlemen who propose honouring the Stewards with their company are requested to send for their tickets on or before the 22d instant, which may be had of the Stewards, or at the Office of the Thatched House Tavern, St James's street.

B. F. DUPPA, Honorary Secretary.
1 New square, Lincoln's inn.

UNIVERSITY of LONDON.—The Senate propose to appoint a REGISTRAR, at a Salary of 200l. per annum. Candidates must forward their Applications to the University on or before the 24th March next.

Further information may be obtained by application at the University.

University of London, By order of the Senate,
Somerset House, Feb. 23, 1838. H. MOORE.

ANY GENTLEMAN who may wish for the assistance of a PRIVATE TUTOR in reading the highest GREEK and LATIN CLASSICS, or in a course of MATHEMATICAL STUDY, may address a letter, post paid, to the Reverend A. B. C., at M. Bailliere's, 219 Regent street. The Advertiser can devote some evenings in the week to such an employment, and will give the most satisfactory references for his ability.

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DICKINS, SMITH, and STEVENS beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry, they have now by them a complete assortment of the above much-approved Table Linen, in every size from two to eight yards long, with Napkins to match, the fabric and designs of which they can recommend as equal, if not superior, to Foreign, and at little more than half the price.

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"Howqua's Mixture is a mixture of the very highest character, having a character peculiar to itself, a fine natural aroma. Howqua's Small Leaf Gunpowder is of the very finest quality, and such as could not be purchased in the market."—Times Report, June 22, of Mr Styan's evidence.

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By order of the Board of Directors,
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THE TEETH.—Messrs SANDERSON and Co. of 9 Howland street Fitzroy square, beg to call the attention of the public to their celebrated application for the effectual and permanent CURE of the TOOTH-ACHE, and all affections to which the teeth and gums are liable, without loss of teeth, stopping with gold, cement, or any operation whatever, by means which invariably prevent a recurrence of decay or pain in any of the teeth. It possesses the various qualities of beautifying without injuring the teeth, rendering them unsusceptible of pain from sudden changes to hot or cold air, &c.; in fact, perfect ease in the mouth. Sold at the above address in packets 11s. each, stamp included.

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DR ARNOTT'S STOVES.—These useful, healthy, and economical STOVES are manufactured by WOOD and BARRETT, Patent Range and Stove Grate Manufactory, 247 Tottenham court road, near Oxford street. Prices with hand regulators, 14 inches square, 3l. 10s.; 16 inches ditto, 4l. 4s.; 18 inches, 5l. 10s.; 20 inches, 6l. 6s.

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They may be taken at any time with perfect safety, and remove in a few days those distressing symptoms arising from a vitiated secretion of the Biliary ducts, such as Heart-burn, Sick Head-ache, Loss of Appetite, Fluttering of the Stomach, Languor, and numerous others, which none but a sufferer can well describe. To persons of a sedentary habit these Pills will be found indispensable: to the lover of the luxuries of the table they are invaluable, as by their timely use all unpleasant symptons arising from excess are prevented. Females of the most delicate constitution and Children may take them at any time with the greatest safety.
Sold by the Proprietor at his Depôt for Coley's Essence, for the Cure of Gout and Rheumatism, No. 76 Charlotte terrace, New cut, Lambeth.
Wholesale Agents—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon street; Sanger, 150 Oxford street; Hannay, 63 Oxford street, corner of Wells street; and retail by all Patent Medicine Venders.

ASHLEY COOPER'S BOTANICAL PURIFYING PILLS are established by thirty years' experience, are prescribed by most of the eminent Physicians and Surgeons in London, and are always administered at several public Hospitals, as the only certain remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Strictures, and all other forms of Venereal Diseases, in either sex, curing, in a few days, by one small pill for a dose, with ease, secresy, and safety. Their operation is imperceptible: they do not require the slightest confinement, or any alteration of diet, beverage, or exercise. They do not disagree with the stomach, nor cause any offensive smell to the breath, as is the case with all other medicines in use for these complaints, and after a cure effected by the use of these Pills, the party will not experience any return of the complaint, as generally occurs after taking Balsam of Copaiba, and other drugs of the like nature, which, only possessing a local action, merely suppress the complaint for a time, without eradicating it from the constitution, and the patients, on undergoing a little more fatigue than ordinary, find all the symptoms return, and that they are suffering under the complaint as much as at first, and are at last constrained to have recourse to these Pills, as the only certain cure. They are likewise a most efficient remedy for Pimpled Faces, Scurf, Scorbutic Affections, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Captains of vessels should make a point of always taking them to sea, their unrivalled efficacy in curing Scurvy being known throughout the world. The following letter, selected from numerous other professional recommendations forwarded to the Proprietor when he first offered these Pills to the public, may be considered interesting.

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"Theatre of Anatomy, Blenheim street.

"Dear Cooper,—I have tried your pills in numerous instances, and, in candid opinion is, that they are a most improved system of treatment for those peculiar complaints for which you recommend them, curing with rapidity, and with a certainty that I had never before witnessed: but what I consider their most invaluable property is, that they entirely eradicate the complaint, and never leave those distressing secondary symptoms (that harass the patient for life) which usually arise after the use of those uncertain remedies, mercury and copaiba. I think you cannot fail to have a very large sale for them.

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